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Montgomery, and New Orleans, th tickets and further information Montgemery, and New Orleans. uggh tickets and further information of the rout the Southern Ficket Office, No. 372 Pennsy enue, one door east of Brown's Hotel, or a boats, foot of Sixth street. GEORGE F. MATTINGLY, Ticket Agent. OWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA.

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859.

No. 644.

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the dissetts?"

"I should think so, certainly."

Broadstone, mollified, sank down again into is seat and his cognitation, rubbing his force lead, and muttering slowly between the rubs.

"I' twas known—there's the rub. If 'twas known—there's the rub. If 'twas known wit? And who could have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it known? Not you, not I; for we don't have it have it we have it will have the have it without one glozing word to the can't have the evidence which had been offered. How have the weak intellect to bear, the was not happe and the days in the down again into the carbon of the evidence which had been offered. How have the was not happe and the open of the evidence which had been offered. How have the evidence which had been offered. How have the subject.

He spent the afternoon of the day before his brial in writing long letters to Constance and have the evidence which had been offered. How have the evidence which had been offered oak of it until, in the excitement of your

No. I was convinced, I mean, that he was eaking from a very vivid impression left on his mind, but whether by fact or frenzy, ould not, from my brief acquaintance with

Well," continued Broadstone, in the same ink that anybody was bold enough for thathe heart of a father—such a heart as mine, wen, and He knows I'm no model—He'd, beall reckoning, rather men would abuse and sult Him—who can defend himself, and will, then He gets ready—than hurt His helpless hildren; and so I don't know that blasphear's really any worse than cruelty?" He asult Him—who can defend himsen, and war, when He gets ready—than hurt His helpless children; and so I don't know that blaspheny's really any worse than cruelty?" He aused for an answer; but Herman was posed the to him novel metaphysical or moral Whether to him hovel metaphysical or moral destination brought up, and had none to give. And so, as I was saying, I don't, after all, know that it makes much difference whether this St. Dominique actually crucified one slave, and the state of meaning the state of t merely got another one, by other barbari into such a state of torture, terror, and tal unsoundness, as to make him capable eying such a thing. Would any marks upon the skeleton that was taken up-

there retiows.) all. Broadstones's upon Aristides' not a native of this State, though, remember!"

"Nor even a countryman of ours, I have been glad to hear."

"No, nor long a resident, nor really well known here; so much I'll say for my neighlors, He can behave himself like a gentleman, issually does so when he's on his guard, and takes pains to make himself popular. Before you, a New Englander and an Abolitionist, he wouldn't think it so necessary to mind his p's aad q's; because he knew that, if you tried to get him into hot water, you'd only find yourself orre head and ears in it. The raw back and tonged collar you saw, proved him no angel; but in all that our equitable laws protect him explicitly; and, virtually, in any other little eccentricities which he may choose to practice out of sight—or out of white sight. As to this particular ancedote, I advise you never to repart it again, for the arcdit of respective of the readition of the readition. He was some of the readition of the readitio

out of sight—or out of white sight. As to this particular anecdote, I advise you never to repeat it again, for the credit of our country and lumanity. If true, it must have been the drunken bravado of some delirious orgy—only an unparalleled and frantic exception, oven in its evil life. You'll never know the truth or falsehood of it. It could be known only through a proper legal investigation; and a proper legal investigation can't be had. It never can be known by any one—unless, in some foreign hospital, may be—leagues away, or slave ship swelteng along the line, one of the miscreants, whe assisted, pants it out with his last breath into the ear of some priest, sworn to secresy—limit the day and the country in the very jaws of danger, to stealer's tarrying in the very jaws of danger, to muse a slave-catcher.

However, Mr. Broadstone proved conclusive existing statute under which Herman could be restricted in the country in the very jaws of danger, to muse a slave-catcher.

However, Mr. Broadstone proved conclusive existing statute under which Herman could be existing statute under wh into the ear of some priest, sworn to secresy—
util the day when these remote plantations
that the day when these remote plantations
that the day when these remote plantations
that the part legislature to page it, and in the thall give up their dead, and their dead secrets; and then, depend upon it, strange stories will be told—about others beside me, and by others besides poor Bill!" concluded this unfortunate tan, whose remorse seemed to underlie his terry other thought and feeling, and to make him regard, hate, and scorn himself, almost as a sort of incarnation and representative of the

convicted was made after the person of the majority present, that, as part of incarnation and representative of the adjustous system, which had so fatally over-drown his peace and happiness on earth.

The midst of his impetuosity, he showed to Herman, there was often something in his manner to make the was often something in his manner.

The main, there was often something in his manner to make the converted was made after the demonstrated, to the person to approximate the comparative cultivation of letters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of ferce white inhabitants who could not read to those who could, was was nobody's business.

A merciful to his beast, as we learned how: I as be confirmed by the following stabilities—I am sorty that to be confirmed by the following stabilities—I am sorty that to be confirmed by the following stabilities—I am sorty that the vector of making them fuller—of the was not a have not at hand the means of making them fuller—of the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative cultivation of fetters, in our existence and the comparative culti

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D

and uncontrollable impulse, threw around his neck and kissed him.

· CHAPTER XXIII. The Knight's Trial.

"He hath resisted law, And therefore law shall scorn him further trial Than the severity of public power"—Shakspec The trial came on. The jurors were chosen ejected, conjecturing tone, "I don't know that wakes so much difference, after all. I didn't selves prejudiced, but thought, notwithstanding, that tanybody was bold enough for that— They were challenged; but the objection them was set aside because, as it was forcibly argued, other people were prejudiced, too. In a shed, not far from the court-house, twenty

stone, in his coal-of-arms, had ridden over on a hired horse—his own having been found mysteriously lamed in his stall—and interposed every possible obstacle at every stage of the every possible obstacle at every stage of the proceedings. From time to time, the spectators hissed him; and he foamed at the mouth. To-bacco and its consequences abounded. The jostling crowd, of the species that most doth congregate at a horse race or a cock fight, eddied to and fro, and alternately pushed and fought for places nearest to the noble young forms in the dock; as the Roman vulgus used "Probably not. Indeed, now that I've do, no doubt, some centuries ago, for posts of sected you and myself by repeating this story, a sorry that I have done so, and half glad, when certain eccentric religionists, patricians, and others, were about to be thrown to wild be the state of the section of the sec

possible."

leasts. (What is the precise difference because it's so atrocious? Well; keep that of judgment as a test while you can, andard of judgment as a test while you can, many man. It shows how little you know of each, and is so far satisfactory, if no fursome people, who know him better than you do, or ever will, I hope, would tell you that, if it isn't quite true of him, as we are told it is of 60d, that 'with him all things are possible,' there's only a pretty narrow rim of things that are it possible with him. Queer things come to lawyers' ears, sooner or latter. St. Domitique's not a native of this State, though, rember!"

He spoke with a kind of feeling firmness unusual in him. Herman pressed his hand grateusual in him. Herman pressed his hand grateence, and to die by his own hand, overwhelmed turbs my equanimity—flings me out of my cir-

unable to account for it, when, on parting with him for the night, Herman, as if by a sudden his fellow, there was too much cause to fear that he had to incite the miserable but cowardly fugitive to compass his design through con-flagration and murder. It was to be regretted,

reason why, I can answer him from parson
Herrick's Hesperides:

"The darling of the world has come,
And fit it is we find a roome
To welcome him. The noblest part
Of all the nouse, here is the heart."

I was present at a very delightful family reun.

where the had a fivery feet for any private, the many of the part of locally as a springer many could be proved the provided of the time was not remainful which and the part of the part

My done friend, there are tear-stains upon what I have just copied for you, the last page of my journal. The last page, and the last cuty in t, save, under date of February 26th, a "Give her but excuse to love you."

In Paris, where he resided for a time, h came acquainted with Amelia Opie, of England, who was there on a visit. They associ-"Give her but excuse to love you."

"Give her but excuse to love you."

"Give her but excuse to love you."

Then, as I sat there, suffering my expectant thoughts to wander towards the fair land I was entering, for the first time, not thinking of herten, I say, Joscian Estmere called me. You have heard the clear note of the plover, quiverney. That to morrow, with its so blissful promises, never came—or, rather, it came, but its promises were

"Inke Dead sea fruits, that tempt the eye, But turn to askes on the lips."

"Give her but excuse to love you."

Then, as I sat there, suffering my expectant thoughts to wander towards the fair land I was entering, for the first time, not thinking of herten, I say, Joscian Estmere called me. You have heard the clear note of the plover, quiverney, as he bewaifs the lost sun on an April evening; that note so shrill, so plaintive, and waking in your breast such a sepse of sadness and of yearning? So the voice of Joscian Estmere came to my ears, like Dead sea fruits, that tempt the eye, but its promises and of yearning? So the voice of Joscian Estmere came to my ears, living there for a short period. Ms. Buffum and Mrs. Opie were appointed by this band to attend to the wants of attend to t

whether the critical half landed power law will all and great of the court of the c

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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were all Anti-Slavery in sentiment and practice. They had an Anti-Slavery in sentiment and practice. They had an Anti-Slavery family. Amond Baffum married Rebector Goald, and made permanent. Oh, let us hope that these be not fading dolphin-hues, but the ternal brilliance of gold and of lapis lazuili! "Becamber 22d.—Too much joy! It distincts and it is not affaid now," she murmured, with those some emphasis."

"Becamber 22d.—Too much joy! It distincts and it is substantially allered, I like a dove in her nest. I seated made it, and the pace. N'importe. It is all fooday, and the pace in the place, nor was an and, to-day is enough. When we are at the centre, we no longer sapire. " \* I thin we not speak them. Each of us, per wheel heavier then, in our silence." They had an Anti-Slavery birthright. One of his exuberant strength, that they did not his exuberant strength, that they did not his exuberant strength, and nor large of John Goold, of Middletown, R. I. It provide a happy mind, and continued over the five years. His worthy partner survives him, and read the packet of the mountained over the five packet. I seated myself by the road-side, a fine, and, to-day is enough. When we are at the centre, we no longer sprise. " \* I thin worth a prevented by the superior woo had been part. Clic, clae, pell post of what I need and then. " the same of what I need and then. " the same of what I need and then. " the same of what I need and then. " the same of what I need and then. " the same of what I need and then. " the same of what I need and then. " the same of the mountained over the first of the mountained over the first of the mountained over the first of the mountained over the first, rise, as if the rich, rise, as

ever held in the State. The Republicans went into it upon the issue, distinctly made, of oppo sition to the Slavery-extension policy of th Administration; and every attempt on the par of their opponents to divert attention from this issue was met by pressing it more prominently publican triumph, notwithstanding everything that labor or money in the hands of their on that labor or money in the hands of their op-ponents could do was done to prevent it. It is clear, then, where the mass of the free people of the North stand apon the great ques-tion. The principles which should guide us in

the selection of a Presidential candidate are equally clear. He must be a man who can be equally clear. He must be a man who can be relied upon to carry out the distinctive principles of the Republican party, and place the affairs of the General Government upon a basis of just and wise economy, such as shall subserve all the proper and legitimate ends of government. ernment, without imposing excessive or unequal burdens upon the people. To command the confidence of the people, he must be a man of known and tried fidelity to the principles for which the Republicans have contended in their recent State elections. No other will answer begging for Southern votes by putting forward a milk-and-waterish sort of man, whose position nobody can be certain of. We should lose thousands of Northern votes, and shouldn't get the Southern ones. We should fail to secure even the nominal triumph which our success would imply, and sink into the contempt we should deserve. Success would very likely prove in the end equally disastrous with defeat. principles and position there can be no shadow of doubt, and in whose executive and administrative abilities the most implicit confidence may be placed. We have plenty of such men in our ranks. Indeed, their number seems like ly to cause some little embarrassment in making a selection. It may not be wise, at this early

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The politicians of Kentucky of both parties

### From the New York Daily Tribune, April 26. THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860.

A new President of the United States is to be chosen next year. We say a new one, be-cause not more than half a dozen persons, in-cluding the Hon. James Buchanan, have any idea of re-electing that eminent functionary.

Mr. Franklin Pierce is a possible candidate;
so is Caleb Cushing; so are five hundred of
five thousand others; James Buchanan is an
impossible one. We are to have a new Presi

This paper is pretty well understood to favo the policy of such action and the cultivation of such a spirit, on the part of the Republicans, as will secure, if possible, a union of the Opposition in the contest before us. We do not deem it necessary again to contradict the rumors from time to time set afloat, that we are single end we keep in view is the triumph of our principles, and the consequent advancement of our country's prosperity and honor.

The elevation of A or B to the Presidency may seem to us desirable, but the triumph of our cause is of infinitely greater importance. Men are at best but means to an end; and that

In the last Presidential contest, the votes of the American people were divided as follows: Buchanan, 1,838,232; Fremont, 1,341,514; Buchanan, 1,838,232; Fremont, 1,341,014; Fillmore, 874,707; Fremont and Fillmore together over Buchanan, 377,989.

Of course, it is plain that a substantial, practical union of the electors who supported Fremont and Fillmore, respectively, insures a triumph in 1860, even though there should be some scaling off on either side, as there probable would be.

bly would be. We can afford to lose one hun-dred thousand of the Opposition vote in 1856, and still carry the next President by a hand-

ome majority.

Is there, then, any insuperable obstacle to substantial union of the Opposition in 1860? In other words—What do the Republicans in sist on as essential, that the other branch of the Opposition cannot concede to them?

Doubtless, there are Republicans

Doubtless, there are Republicans whose opinions and feelings with regard to Slavery are h as are not acceptable to conservative igs. We, for instance, regard the continu ance of Human Slavery as at once a great crimand a great blunder—as the main inciting cause of our country's misfortunes and perils We do most earnestly believe that Virginia, for example, would have had double the popu-lation and treble the wealth she now has, had her soil never been pressed by the foot of a slave. So of North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee; so, emphatically, of Maryland, Missouri Texas. But even we have no idea that the Federal Government ever will or should under take to intermeddle with the existence of Sla take to intermeddle with the axistence of Slavery in any State of this Union. We ask that very in any State of this Union. We ask that alone, protecting the inviolatinity of its mails and that personal liberty which the Federal Constitution guaranties to every to the natural growth and diffusion of intelligence, humanity, and religion. That the Federal Government ahould cease to be the active charantics and ahould cease to be the active champion propagandist of Slavery, whether in its domes-tic or its foreign policy, we do urge and insist. Beyond that point we do not ask nor expect it

to go.

The annexation of Texas, under the circumoverthrow of the Missouri compact, the whole course of Federal proceedings in Kansas, from the hour that Border Ruffians were first permitted to harass and abuse her Free-Stat tlers without resistance or rebuke from those appointed and paid to administer the laws there, down to the culmination of the Lecompton fraud, we hold to be gross departures from that attitude which it was the duty of the Federal Government to maintain with regard to Freedom and Slavery. So with the monstrous project of paying one hundred millions or over f the Island of Cuba, for the single purpose constituting a new buttress and support of the slave power in our Union. Surely it cannot be necessary that one should be a deadly foe of Slavery, in order that he should realize the tiality and injustice of such project We do not ask the Federal Govern ment to spend millions to strengthen the free-labor interest in our Union. We protest against spending millions for an opposite purpose. Who says that this protest is not just

Nor do we ask nor desire the proscription of Nor do we ask nor desire the proscription of slaveholders or Pro-Slavery men by the Federal Administration. If they insist on proscribing us, why then they raise an issue which we must meet, and the hardest fend off. But we are quite willing to return to the policy of the early Presidents, under whom no man's opin-ions respecting Slavery were made a test of his fitness for office. Now, it is notorious, no man-is permitted to hold office who is in any manner an opponent of Slavery.

What the Republican party unitedly demand

What the Republican party unitedly demand and insist on is such a change in the policy of the Federal Government as will render it no longer a patron and partisan, but an opponent, of the future extension of Slavery. We insist that in future it shall act with regard to Slavery extension in the spirit which induced Jefferson to devise, and Washington to sanction, its interdiction in the Federal Territories, and Gen favor its exclusion from Californi So much, in essence, the Republicans must and will insist on. How many of the other wing of the Opposition will object to it? In other words, how many of the conservative Whigs desire that the Federal Government shall continue to be employed, as it has been through the several Democratic Administrations since Tyler's apostacy, as an agency for the propagation and diffusion of Human Sla-

We do not believe that there are ten those and voters in the Union outside of th al Democratic organization who desire the ex-tension of Slavery, or that the Federal Government shall favor such extension. In our inter-course with Southern Whigs—and it has not been very limited—we never met one who did

so, who does not now call himself a De If, then, we are not essentially at variance on this point, we insist that no insurmountable barrier exists to prevent the "fusion" we desire. We believe that Maryland, Delaware, and Missand with Academy with results Westner Prepared and Missouri, with possibly Kentucky, Tennes see, and North Carolina, may be carried in 1860 for a National ticket which shall be frank ly but inoffensively hostile to the extension of

As we desire the open and hearty co-opera-tion of conservative Whigs to help us elect a Republican President, should such be nomi-nated, we do not begin by notifying those Whigs that we will not support nor vote for one of their number, should one be put forward as the Opposition candidate. It seems to us consistent neither with good policy, good manners nor even good faith, to do so. Most certainly we should prefer an original Bepublican—Governor Seward or Government. ernor Seward or Governor Chase, for instance-but we shall heartily and zealously support on like John Bell, Edward Bates, or John M Botts, provided we are well assured that his influence, his patronage, his power, if chosen President, will be used not to extend Slavery but to confine it within the States that see ht to uphold it. And when we say this, we ask those who insist that the Slavery issue is subordinate, and that questions concerning the Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c., ought to predominate, to meet us in the same spirit. You

say, Messrs. Conservatives! that what the coun try eminently needs, is a readjustment of the Tariff, so as to afford at once adequate Revenue and incidental Protection to the exposed and suffering branches of our National Industry. Very well: do you doubt that Governor Sewmmend and approve such a Tariff? we are not now urging that a distinctive Re publican should be selected as the Opposition publican should be selected as the Opposition standard-bearer in 1860; we are only showing that, if a Republican should be so nominated, you are bound by your own principles to sustain him. If the Republicans are good enough

tain him. If the Republicans are good enough to vote for a candidate of your own stamp, they are good enough to be voted for by those of your way of thinking. Why not?

As to our valiant Republican brethren, who keep reiterating that they will never support any but a distinctive, original Republican, and that the Platform of 1856 must be reaffirmed republicing 1869 we simply say. It is not wise. erbatim in 1860, we simply say, It is not wise o deal in rash promises, rash threats, nor rash prophecies. You will doubtless do what is best in 1860, whatever you may think or say now and it is not wise to utter hot words which may return to plague you hereafter. If an original Republican shall be our candidate in 1860, you will want our Conservatives to forget that yo ever threatened to oppose one of *their* sort if nominated; while, if our nominee should *not* be a Republican of '56, you will want to forget nose threats yourselves.

We say, then, to the exclusives on either hand

eep cool. Victory is clearly within reach of the Opposition—a victory over which both Republicans and Conservatives will have ample eason to rejoice. Let it not be fooled away by childish strife about names. When Speech ends to irritate and distract, unspeakable is he wisdow of Stringer

### THE OBERLIN RESCUE TRIALS.

The trial of the Oberlin rescuers, at Cleve and, is producing curious results. While the trial of Mr. Langston, the second person ar-raigned to answer the charge of aiding the escape of the slave John, is going on from day to day before the United States court, there is to day before the United States court, there is a great variety of by-play outside the court-room. The two Kentucky witnesses for the prosecution are under arrest for kidnapping, and sundry recent movements are detailed by the Cleveland papers. The Plaindealer, of the 22d April,

ys:
"This forenoon, the United States Marshal took the convict Bushnell out of the custody of the Sheriff, and holds him in the United States ilding, over which the State has surrendered

uilding, over which the State has surface arisdiction to the Federal Government.
"Notice has been served on District Attorney Belden and Marshal Johnson, to appear before Court of the State of Ohio to-morone supreme cours of the State of Onlo to-more, and show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue for the release of Simeon Bushnell and others. This is responded to by saying that they recognise no authority in the State officers over the officers of a Federal

"Yesterday, the naps of the sleepers wer disturbed by the appearance of a Deputy Sheriff of Lorain county, who took his seat within the bar, and beside Jennings and Mitchell, wit-nesses from Kentucky, and informed them he nesses from Kentucky, and informed them he had a warrant for them to appear before the County Court of Lorain county, to answer a charge of kidnapping one John out of Oberlin, with a view of taking him South. The Clerk of the Federal court was required to issue a warrant for the arrest and detention of said Jennings and Mitchell as witnesses, which was duly served and returned before the hour of adjournment, and said Jennings and Mitch-ell, for want of bail, were taken into custody by

For a time there was great fear a col ision might occur between officers. The Deputy Sheriff of Lorain had assistants who were men of mettle, and the presence of the late Chief of Police, and a large body of interested spectators, showed that the Marshal had provided, beforehand, for any emergency. It is said he had fifty men in the room, to be sed, if necessary, as special bailiffs. It looked

The Morning Leader of Saturday has the fol-owing in relation to Mr. Bushnell, the convict-

party:
"Yesterday, Marshal Johnson demanded of the Sheriff the mittimus on which Bushnell had been held by him. The Sheriff very properly retained it for his own safety, as it required an orretained it for his own safety, as it required an or-der of court to take Bushnell from his custody legally. The jail-room of Bushnell was guarded Marshal had had the test of every possible assurance that Mr. Bushnell had no desire to scape. Mrs. B. is permitted to share his im risonment, which she does with a true woman's lden Rule of doing erime but obeying the Go anto others as ye would that they should do into you. Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Fitch, and Mrs Plumb, and other noble women of Oberlin, also heer the prisoners by their presence. Just at wening, Marshal Johnson visited Bushnell, and, embling with excitement, professed much re rent that the District Attorney would not con-ent to his return to the county jail, a boon for which he claimed to have labored. This was

dding unnecessary insult to injury."
In the Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting at Columbus, on the 21st April, Judge Spauldin counsel for the prisoners, made application for writ of habeas corpus in favor of his clients writ of habeas corpus in lavor of his in making his application, Mr. Spaulding remarked that under this proceeding he proposed that the Congressional euactment of 1850 to arraign the Congressional enactment of 185 as an excess of legislative power and an innova tion upon the sovereign prerogatives of the State, which alone had power to regulate, by pains and penalties, the internal police of the Comnonwealth. He insisted that this tribunal wa he constitutional guardian of the personal lib erty of every citizen of Ohio, and as such i arly fit and proper that it sho

cognizance of any infringement of this great right, whether by the Federal court or any other power. The court enjoined the U.S. Marshal to ap pear on Saturday, April 22, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue. A copy of this injunction was served upon District Attorney Belden, at Cleveland, on the 22d. The Mor ing Leader of the 23d says the At orney was not a little excited on receiving the

otice, and adds: "He was heard to threaten that the prisoner "He was heard to threaten that the prisoners should not be taken to Columbus on a writ of habeas eorpus from the Supreme Court of Ohio, and that they could not be taken to the cars save through the cannon's mouth! The District Attorney cooled off enough, however, by evening, to take the train to Columbus. Marshal Johnson remained to guard and wait upon his imprisoned witnesses, the kidnappers Jenhal Johnson remained to kidnappers Jen-is imprisoned witnesses, the kidnappers Jen-dis imprisoned witnesses, the kidnappers Jenings and Mitchell, and the convic

nell."

A Cleveland correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, speaking of these trials, says:

"The opinions and actions of the people, and many of the students of Oberlin, will not be in the least changed by the result of the trial of their associates at Cleveland. If they are all found guilty, and made to suffer the penalty of the law, they will believe themselves persecuted and made to suffer for righteousness' sake; and if they are suffered to go without punishment they will consider it as another triump truth over evil. But the principles of Fre to all, without regard to color, and equal rights, will be as firmly maintained and zealously defended as they have ever been. And were the ame circumstances to occur again, the numb of volunteers who would willingly offer ther selves to assist in releasing a slave, and trans-gressing the same law, would be rather increas-ed than diminished. There has not been an

ed than diminished. There has not been an occurrence for a long time in this portion of the State which has had the disastrous effect upon the 'National Democracy' that this same Wellington Rescue Case will have." THE PAN HANDLE.—The Wellsburg (Va Her PAN HANDLE.—The Wellspurg (va. Herald, alluding to the resolution, introduced by Mr. Penney of this city, and which passed both branches of the Legislature, directing the Attorney General to inquire into the territoria claim of Pennsylvania to the Pan Handle of Virginia, says that the inquiry will result in nothing. It expresses, however, its conviction that it would be better for the people of that that it would be better for the people of that section if they were brought under Pennsylvania jurisdiction. The Slavery question, it says is not worth taking into consideration, it have nia jurisdiction. The Siavery question, it says, is not worth taking into consideration, it being merely a formality now, in the Pan Handle, with which no negro complies longer than suits his convenience; but it thinks there would be insuperable difficulties in the way of any necessary legislation on the part of Virginia.

w York, and Philadelphia.

Sra: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem

## WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859

SHALL THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BE

### DISBANDED? The Question Again Submitted

Some months ago, the New York Tribu formally proposed to disband the Republican Party, and substitute for it a union of all the opponents of the Administration, without regard their opinion in relation to Slavery or Know Nothingism, embracing Republicans and Fillmore men, slaveholders and Pro-Slavery nen, non-slaveholders and Anti-Slavery men rranging them all on the simple ground of pposition to Mr. Buchauan and his policy ssuming to speak for the Republican Party, it further proposed to divide the Ticket for 1860, the Republicans designating the candidate for the Presidency, or Vice Presidency, or onsenting that the other parties to the fusion hould have the first choice.

The Era at once entered its protest against ne whole scheme, and with all the energy it could command insisted upon the duty and sound policy of preserving the Republican oranization, maintaining its Principles, conlucting the canvass of 1860 on the Issues in volved in the great controversy between Free lom and Slavery, and selecting as its candidate able men, distinctively representing these issue

The case went to the People, and what was he verdict? Not a Southern newspaper, not Southern authority, accepted the proposition of the Tribune, but a general cry was raised that it was inadmissible. The Southern Oppo sition would have all, or none. Not a single Republican press, or politician or convention of any note, assented to the proposition, but in all quarters it fell under the disapprobation of the friends of Freedom. Was not this enough to satisfy the Tribune?

What occurred afterwards? It content tself with hinting occasionally at "fusion," out seemed to acquiesce in the clear decision of the Party. Republicans were bold and unempromising, utterly repudiating in practice he policy of the Tribune, and so they achieved an uninterrupted succession of triumphs. The victories they won were Republican, not Opposition victories. They were not intolerant, not proscriptive, but, constituting the only organed Party opposed to the Admini they defined their own issues, pursued their own course, leaving Old Whigs, Conservatives, and Native Americans, to vote with them or with a profligate, Pro-Slavery Administration, as their consciences should dictate.

That was the true plan, and its wisdom has peen fully attested by the result. What the Party has done in the States, let it repeat in the Federal contest of 1860, and the country will witness a similar result.

Is it not marvellous that after the "fusion policy has been so utterly repudiated in all sections, and by all parties, the Tribune should

were evidently thankful they had no bail to ofer, and could be committed to the keeping of
the Marshal."

1 Hooked
again present its disorganizing proposition,
again
to commit suicide?

1 Hooked
again present its disorganizing proposition,
again
to commit suicide?

1 Hooked
1 Hoo Ouestion, we insert the editorial of the Tribune just what the Tribune depr under that head, so that our readers may see of such a policy.

Conservative leadership, controlled by Conservative usages. That is, the Slavery Question would be ignored, evaded, or subordinated, and such men as Winthrop, Fillmore, Bates, and Botts, would be restored to power. The country was favored once with a Whig Party, just ike this, and what did it accomplish for Freedom? How many words in behalf of Human Rights did it utter in the Congress of the United States? Did it prevent the annexation of Texas with Slavery? Did it prevent the war against Mexico to extend the area of Slavery? Did it revent the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill. he abandonment of the Proviso, the repeal of he Missouri Compromise? Was it ever able o save Anti-Slavery men from political procription? Bid it not, with the hue and cry of a grand Opposition rally, elect John Tyler who committed himself to the Texas annexation policy? Did not the Whigs of the Senate ratify nanimously the nomination of John C. Caloun as Secretary of State, and did not the Whig Press applaud the apppointment-a man who rested the whole policy of annexation on Pro-Slavery grounds, and advocated before the not that party, with the same hue and cry for a rand rally of the Opposition, elect Millard Fillmore, to whose Whig Cabinet and Administration we owe the passage of the Fugitive Blacks Act, and the abandonment of the Anti Slavery policy of the Ordinance of 1787? Did not that Party, at Baltimore, in 1852, swear by the Compromise of 1850, and even Mr. Greeley rote for the candidate of the Platform, while pitting upon the Platform itself? Did not the Whigs of the South, in the struggle of 1854 concerning the Missouri Compromise, desert heir Northern associates, unite with Pro-Slavery Democrats, and carry the repeal? Did they not, together with Conservative Whigs of the North, as they are called, in 1856, unite in support of Millard Fillmore, thereby defeating the Republicans, and electing James Bu-

And now the proposition is coolly made, to back to all this "wallowing in the mire! o reconstruct a National Whig Party, with the same reasonable, wonderfully efficient policy, which marked the career of National Whigger from 1840 to 1854!

The Tribune seems willing to do almost any hing for the sake of "fusion." It will not insist on a reaffirmation of the Republican plan form, or the selection of a Republican candidate for the Presidency; it would cheerfully support Bell, Bates, or Botts, and ask no more than "that the Federal Government should cease to be the active champion and propagandist of Slavery, whether in its domestic or foreign

In the opinion of the Tribune, then, there who hate Slavery, and those who sneer at such one State, and decided the election in favor hatred as fanaticism; of those who believe that of Slavery. From that hour, the Fillmor man cannot hold man as property, and those Party ceased to exist as an organization, as who boast that the larger portion of all their the Republican Party grew stronger and stronger, being confessedly the only Party cathose who assert the right of Congress to proof all their the Republican Party grew stronger and hibit Slavery in the Territories, and those who deny it; of those who affirm the right of the by Whigs, Conservatives, and Know Not People of a Territory to exclude Slavery, and those who deny it; of those who insist that the the struggle of 1856, it obtained the cont

To ADVERTISEUS.—Business men will find it greatly to their electric direction and devertise in the Era.

Messes. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & those who contend that the Constitution of the abominable policy in relation to Lecompton, Cu-United States regards slaves always as "per-sons," and those who maintain that it always tracted his own Party, alienated many of its treats them as "property;" of those who de-clare that Slavery is against natural right, can deat that, should the two parties, the Pro-Slaexist only by positive statute, and does not very Democracy and the Republican, be per exist under the Federal Constitution in Federal united to meet each other again, face to face Perritory, and of those who declare that Sla- on the Presidential battle-field, the result must very is not against natural right, exists as a normal institution, does exist under the Federal Constitution, and is protected under its guaranties in Federal Territory; of those who nounce the Fugitive Slave act as barbarous

> s reasonable and constitutional! Good Heavens! What can we expect of the nasses of the People, when this *Tribune*, so party strong enough to determine the struggle uculent in the expression of its Anti-Slavery between them. ruculent in the expression of its Anti-Slavery pinions, so zealous a propagandist of Antiroposition, no more reasonable or feasible. han would be a project for bridging over the he universe under the joint sovereignty of

and unconstitutional, and those who sustain it

"Nor do we ask nor desire the proscription f slaveholders or Pro-Slavery men by the Fedral Government," says the Tribune. "If they insist upon proscribing us, why then they return to the policy of the early Presidents, the votes of the country? under whom no man's opinions respecting Sla-very were made a test of his fitness for office." Has the Tribune been asleep? For the last

wenty-five years the battle has been going on ject for the present. The scheme of the Tribetween Freedom and Slavery, and throughout all that period it has been the settled policy of it recommends can never be formed. The Black laveholders and Pro-Slavery men to exclude Democracy is still strong throughout the free everybody else, that their rights require the pecuearnest Anti-Slavery men from Federal offices | States. See it casting only two thousand fewer | liar protection of the Federal Government? This of trust and influence; but the Tribune talks as votes than the Republicans in enlightened Condemagoguism, shallow and heartless as it was, if such a policy were something quite novel, necticut! In nearly all the Free States, it is was not without its weight, and the bulk of the extraordinary, not yet determined upon. "If the adhesion of the earnest Anti-Slavery men to Northern Democracy followed their leaders in they insist upon proscribing us, why, then, Republican Party that turns the scale against the pursuit of the phantoms, "popular sovereignty This would be laughable, if the subject were not so serious. "If," and "if,"

The charity of the Tribune is as long as its the proscription of slaveholders or Pro-Slavery men by the Federal Adminstration." What on the subject of a Tariff, is that "proscription?" Would not any other course be weak and silly, or raise the presumption of insincerity great questions at issue, and against men o opposite opinions, any more than he is proscriptive who employs a blacksmith, instead a locksmith, to shoe his horse; nor is a President proscriptive, who, elected by a majority the People to annex Texas or purchase Cub. for the purpose specially of strengthening S very, selects his agents with a definite view

their fitness for promoting that end.

The *Tribune* may speak for itself on the point; but the Republicans, white they are correctly discussed a processor of the property of the point. cerely discrete a prosery of spiral false or foolish, if they did not in from offices of trust and influence Pro-Slavery clearly how flimsy is the argument in support men. How, otherwise, could they exclude Procentrary, they are sincere in their desire to see ernment: if President, would he appoint Judges, and Attorneys, and Marshals, for the Territories, openly committed to a contrary opinion? Mr. Seward denies that these extrajudicial opinions of the Supreme Bench have any binding force, and asserts that they are not good law: if President, would he fill the Federal offices in the Territories with men apenly committed to them?

We might run through the whole list o uestions embraced in this great controversy between Freedom and Slavery, and point out the atter irreconcilability of the creeds of the Pro-Slavery and the Anti-Slavery Parties.

The Issues have been raised—the Tests have been made—the country must have an Anti-Slavery or a Pro-Slavery Administration. We cannot cheat each other-we cannot unmak the Tests, suppress the Issues, thrust aside the Controversy, without settling it. It is too late We cannot go back to the policy of indifferent ism or neutrality, and we would not, if we could. We have all eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of Good and Evil: we cannot unlearn what we have learned: it now world the institution of Negro Slavery! Did only remains that we should choose between them. If the majority of the American People be Pro-Slavery, let them elect a Pro-Slavery Administration ; if a majority be Anti-Slavery let them elect an Anti-Slavery Administration How can the Tribune, which has hitherto bee reputed a Republican paper, and supposed to be the advocate of a positive policy, now devote its energies to the suppression of this great Issue, to the exclusion of any decision of this Paramount Question?

Its one idea is, success: and by success w are to understand the overthrow of the present Administration, without any certain guaranty in relation to the principles and policy of the new Administration. For one, we go into no political contest, without first knowing definite ly for what we are to contend, what paramour principle or measure is to be the issue. There must be no guesswork, no trusting to chance We will not cheat, nor consent no quackery. to be cheated. The Republican Party, pre serving its integrity, and ascendant in iority of the Free States, although not in posession of the Federal Power, is far more efficient for the protection of the great interests of Freedom, and as a safeguard against the usurpations of Slavery, than it could ever be, should it succeed in obtaining Federal Power by the sacrifice of its integrity, and the surre

der of its principles. In 1856, the Tribune was in favor of a cler Republican organization, although Know Nothingism presented a most formidable front, and it was quite uncertain to what extent the Peo ple could be rallied under the Republican hanner. The experiment was made. Republicanhis skin, and the leopard his spots, and the wolf and the lamb love each other like brothers. It sees not the slightest difficulty in the way of the harmonious co-operation of those throw the election into the House. It carried

publicans or Democrats, or retired from active politics; the people were fast becoming organized, as Democrats or Republicans, and there was no indication of the formation of a third

What could have prompted the Tribune Slavery sentiments, can seriously put forth a such a moment to assume that a third party firmly by the Missouri compromise. But in an was in existence, whose prejudices must be consulted—that the Republican party could not gulf between Heaven and Hell, and placing win success by adherence to its own organization and policy-that Conservatives, Whigs, Know Nothings, Slaveholders, and Pro-Slavery men, must be conciliated, and Republicans must forego, if necessary, their own organization, their principles, their men, for the sake of uniting with those discordant classes, and forming a raise an issue which we must meet, and the great Opposition, weak enough to forswear all hardest fend off? But we are quite willing to Principle, strong enough to poll a majority of We have said enough to show the utter re

puguance of such a policy to sound principle:

one remark more, and we shall dismiss the sub-

its antagonist. A partial disaffection of this and "non-intervention." The Slavery propa taining decided convictions, who detest trickcounsels, and let Bates, Botts, or Bell, be the rominee, the stigma of abolition attached to Abolitionism. do you desire then? Do you expect any Administration, elected to carry out certain meas-in the South into the ranks of the Slave De-ures, to choose for its instruments or agents men, pledged to thwart its policy? If a Tariff State, while the taint of Pro-Slavery would dis-Administration exclude Free Trade men from gust and drive off every Anti-Slavery man in its Councils, and fill offices of political influence with agents concurring with its views cy in them to power. On the other hand, le Chase, Seward, or Banks, be the candidate, and pass what resolutions you please, ignore, evade or mystify real issues as you may, does any and treachery on the part of the Administration? man in his senses believe that a single South The People are not proscriptive when they ern State could be carried? And does not vote for men who represent their views on every man in his senses see that a policy so they staked the Union, as usual. The Federal ingenuous would inevitably hazard the suc gess of the ticket in the Free States?

> We shall be pleased to have the co-operation of the Conservatives and Old Whigs, whom the Tribune is so concerned for, but if, when the eracy and a Slavery-Restricting Republ can Party, they prefer the success of the former, the wa know they would be satisfied with nothing short of the total surrender of Republican Principles, the disorganization of the Rentend to do publican Party, and the adoption of the same keep the Northern allies to their allegiance the institution; and we shall not be surprised upon such a basis. Its effect was to drive the if private assurances are given that no serious its present mastery in the country. If, on the

Let us be honest, manly, consistent.

transfer of the Republicans to the Old Whig the obiter dicta about Slavery under the Con- and numerical force are sufficient for the with his former friends, by opposing the policy factions of the Slave Democracy. It would be ground: if carried out generally, the Opposi- stitution in Territories, as a decision, find and achievement of that end; and let the Tribune of forcing Slavery into Kansas under the question, whether its counsels are not calculated to raise expectations among Conservatives and Old Whigs that must come to naught, and to sow dissension and distrust among Republi cans, unfavorable to united and decided action THE WAR PROSPECT IN EUROPE.

> The long-promised Ministerial statements of the progress and actual state of negotiations upon the Italian question were made in the British House of Lords by the Earls of Malme bury and Derby, and in the House of Comm Mr. Disraeli, on the 18th ult.

> "From these revelations, it appears that the aformal intermediation attempted by the Eng lish Government, through the visits of Lor Cowley to Paris and Vienna, had reached an encouraging stage when the proposition of a general Congress, emanating from Russia, was seceived. Abandoning its individual efforts, the British Cabinet at once devoted itself to ad vance the Russian project, but early tered a serious difficulty in the refusal tered a serious difficul trie to treat unless Sardinia disarmed. quently, this difficulty was obviated by a suggestion that the three quasi belligerent Powe should disarm previous to the meeting of the Congress. Austria acceded to this plan, but Sardinia declined, and the Emperor of the Samma decimed, and the Emperor of the French would only comply with an important modification—namely, that if Sardinia disarmed, she should be admitted to a seat in the Congress, and that the disarmament should not precede the deliberations of the Congress, but should constitute their initial topic. As there was no hope of Austria or England acquiescing in these requirements, the ultimate pof a pacific settlement seemed, at the of the steamer, to have entirely vanished. I deed, in all well-informed circles, it was under-stood that the object of the counter proposition of France was merely to gain time for the completion of her military preparations.

The Earl of Derby made an able speech, the course of which he said :

"The time is nearly come when England which has, indeed, made one more effort, suggested one more proposition, which I am not at liberty to lay before your Lordships—shall say that the period has gone by for trifling, and that, having exhausted all her powers of persuasion, and left no stone unturned to effect a satishment upon principles which have received the unanimous approval of her Parliament, she must, however reluctantly, withdraw from inter-ference in affairs in which she can no longer hope her interference would be useful to the pub-lic interests or consistent with her own dignity, and must again reserve to herself, as she has done up to the present moment, absolute and entire freedom to take such steps as she may large think fit (Cheers think fit (Cheers think fit (Cheers think fit (Cheers think fit)). ereafter think fit. [Cheers.]
"My noble friend has already pointed out the

lamentable consequences which must arise, war does break out, to Italy herself, whatever be the ultimate result, or whoever be in the firs instance successful. I think my noble friend underrates the magnitude of the danger, if he supposes that the war will be confined to Italy, It will be a war, in the first place, of the most no fundamental, necessary conflict between Slavery and Freedom. The Ethiopian may change hearts of the People of the Free States; the tween two great nations contending for some definite object, but a war exciting the most vio-lent passions; and once begun in Italy, it will extend far beyond the limits of that country. Other passions will be roused, other interest will be touched, other nations will be called to interfere, and the war originating in Italy will certainly at no distant period extend far and wide, wrapping the whole of Europe in one general confagration,"

Mr. Gladstone condemned in strong language hose passages of Mr. Disraeli's speech Democracy. Joined by disaffected Democrats he seemed to imply that if England took a part in the probable war, it would be on the side of ged into the support of Austrian absolutism.

THE FOUR PRINCIPAL PHASES OF "DEMOCRACY. perpetual unrest of the "De

search of a platform, firm and durable, viewed from a picturesque point of view, has something in it truly touching. It reminds one of the stories which travellers through the deserts of Arabia relate, of that tantalizing apparition known as the mirage, which perpetually holds the word of promise to the famished lips of the wayfarer, but breaks it to the hope There seems to be no resting place for the sole of their feet. The deluge has come upon them, but no ark of safety presents itself, to give as surance that even a remnant is to be saved No bow of hope spans the heavens, in token of coming rest and sunshine. Down, down, they go, still wrangling and fighting for the spoils. and agreeing in nothing. For many years, the sham De

evil hour, Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, instigated b the demon of ambition, moved its repeal, that the Territories now known as Kansas and Ne braska might become slaveholding. In order to reconcile the Northern people to this meas ure, Mr. Douglas laid it down as an indisputa ble axiom in politics, that the people of th Territories have the same right to regulate their domestic affairs that the people of the States possess. He claimed for them absolute inde pendence in the formation of their local law and institutions, independent of the Federal Government. Said he, we concede to them by general consent the right to legislate upon th relations " of parent and child, of guardian and ward, of master and apprentice:" then why not bine is impracticable. Such a combination as concede the same right of legislation in regard obstacle to the admission of Slavery into the

But the people took the Federal Government the doctrine of "popular sovereignty." They repudiated the dangerous heresy, and insisted that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legisrpretation of the Constitution.

nor the people of a Territory can exclude Sla-Douglas, notwithstanding his overweening con- suppression of the slave trade.

utterance, by the alacrity with which he has inclined to good. upported the President's thirty million corruption fund for the purchase of Cuba, his advocacy of the policy of taking military possession Maxico and Central America, and the pains taken by his organ in this city to show that, in Mr. Blair introduced Major Benjamin B. French point of fact, popular sovereignty is an empty as the person selected to read the Declaration sound, signifying nothing.

But the South, led on by Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, took the alarm at the idea of "un- cherished paper with the following remarks: friendly legislation," and now goes a stride beyond anything heretofore demanded, by insisting that Slavery must be protected in the Terng that Slavery must be protected in the Ter-itories.

The Administration, hoping to find a happy

adium between these extremes lave down. through its new organ, the Constitution, a third platform, in the following words: "There is no longer any intestine dis

of the least importance in the Democratic party on the Slavery question. The principles emblazoned on the banner are, non-intervent by Congress or by Territorial Legislatures, ither to establish or prohibit Slavery within the Territories, and the protection of slave property of fifty-six men—brave, determined, re therein, as long as the Territorial condition shall remain, by the Judiciary, under the Consti-tution of the United States." The Douglas organ, the States, takes fire at

this new platform of Mr. Buchanan, and denounces it as utterly fatal to Southern interests. We confess that we felt curious, as we took up the article of the States, to know where its editor would join issue with the Constitution In our simplicity, we imagined that the ram parts thrown around the institution of Slavery by the President's organ were sufficiently strong but the Douglas organ, with its habitual concern for Slavery, detects a perilous gap in the wall, through which the Free-Soil march with flags flying and drums beating the Douglas organ monstrous. That paper is clear on the point that they cannot prohibit Slavery, because such legislation would contravene the Dred Scott decision; and, in the name of all that is reasonable, what can popular sovereignty signify, if it is not the right to establish and protect Slavery? We confess that we can not see.

But there still remains another wing of the non consent of all the others, has been proounced hopclessly heretical. We allude to the Pennsylvania or Forney wing. The schismatics of Pennsylvania not only insist upon given them to support the almost extinct spark popular sovereignty in the Territories in the broadest sense of the term, and, if we mistake not, uncontrolled by Supreme Court decisions, but they avow themselves opposed to the adnission of Slavery into the Territories. They also denounce the idea of reviving the slave trade in unmeasured terms; and, in general, are more in conformity with those of the Re-

publican party, than with the sham Democracy. Here, then, are four Democratic platforms, all claiming to be the true and regular one, and each differing from the other.

1. There is the President's platform, as an unced in his organ, the Constitution, which declares that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures have any right to establish or prohibit Slavery. It is silent as to the revival of the African slave trade. 2. The Wise or true Southern

pass laws for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, and to abolish the laws which prohibit and punish the African slave trade. 3. The Douglas platform, which insists that

the Territorial Legislatures may adopt "ur friendly legislation" against Slavery, but which he at the same time admits to be unconstitutional, and therefore void. His central organ interprets the doctrine of Mr. Douglas to mean common with their opponents, the Whigs, stood that the Territorial Legislatures may exercise their popular sovereignty by establishing and upholding Slavery; while any "unfriendly legislation" will be treated as a nullity by the Federal courts. The same organ insists that the South has a right to demand the repeal of the Louisville Journal: the laws against the slave trade. 4. The Hickman-Forney platform

sists on popular sovereignty absolutely, and favors the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories. It also insists on a rigid enforcement of the laws which punish the slave trade as Each of these factions denounces all the

others with extreme bitterness. The Hickman-Forney faction occupies the untenable position of affecting to claim Mr. Douglas as its leader when, in fact, he has more sympathy with the most ultra Southern wing, represented by Wise, Davis, and Brown, than with the Free-Soil schismatics of Pennsylvania. The latter cannot support Douglas without a flagrant apostacy from the principles laid down at their recent State Convention, while the other three wings and fairly in the affirmative, and asserted the of the Democracy might with perfect consistency unite in support of the Illinois Senator. Since writing the above, we perceive, by the

Washington correspondent of the New York in the name of common sense have they been the consciences of men who care for no success doing for a quarter of a century but this very but that of the Right. On both sides of the ecstacies, and shouted for joy. President Pierce the different factions of the "Democracy" for thing, which the Tribune says, " must raise an great Question are large bodies of men, enter hesitated, but at length was swept along in the a reunion on the basis of the President's plat-"Democratic" current, the great majority of form as above given; that is to say, entire abery and compromise. Let such such an the Southern Whigs grounded arms, and joined stinence from Congressional and Territorial nemory is short. "Nor do we ask nor desire Opposition be formed, as the Tribune vainly the chorus of non-intervention; and all hands legislation for or against Slavery, but with the concurred in proclaiming the final overthrow of ample protection to the institution furnished by the Dred Scott decision, and the future action of the court in accordance therewith. It is at its word, and organized emigration compa- said by the Herald's correspondent that Mr. nies for the settlement of Kansas. The border | Douglas has assented to this arrangement: but ruffians of Missouri, aided by the Central Gov- whether Mr. Wise and the Southern ultras agree ernment, attempted to beat the people back, to it, is not stated. We presume that thus far and seize Kansas as a slaveholding possession. the arrangement only includes the Administra-They were foiled, and the people triumphed. tion and Douglas. The writer says that Forney The propagandists saw their error in admitting holds out against it, but that he will either have o come in, or go over to the Republicans. These diplomats, we predict, will still hav

serious work to perform, before they restore latures can exclude Slavery. Upon this issue harmony to the ranks. They may induce the Southern fire-easters to yield the point in re-Government immediately adopted it, and, by its gard to the protection of Slavery in the Territories by Congressional legislation, as that is at or opinion of the Court was promulgated, best an impracticable humbug; but what will the most odious and in has ever disfigured the Here and there, undoubted. neously with the present President's inleaders declaring this to be the true.

Leaders declaring this to be the true.

Leaders declaring this to be the true. augural address, declaring this to be the true to let the laws against it sleep? We intend to let the laws against it sleep? We intend strictly to observe the tone of the allied organs ably to the hideous and noxious doctrine. The Democracy of Kentucky is at length not on Here, then, one would have supposed the of the Black Democracy in this respect. The as-Democracy had found a resting place, a "final- surance has been given by Douglas, that he will ity." But not so. For, however congenial to not sustain the people of the Territories in en-Southern minds the idea that neither Congress acting "unfriendly legislation" against Slavery; while the Administration pledges Federal supfound to be utterly impossible to port, including that of the Supreme Court, to rank and file into the Republican party. Mr. efforts will be made to enforce the laws for the assault upon the "Democracy" and their ca

f such a policy.

Slavery ideas? Do men gather groves of the Black Democracy overthrown, let them fidence in himself, at length saw that this must be the result, and hastened to make an issue coalition between the corrupt and spoils-seeking fidence in himself, at length saw that this must | Such are the known and probable terms of difficult to imagine a basis of union more thor fraudulent Lecompton Constitution. Gradual- oughly Pro-Slavery. Conscious that the majorly, as his prospects for the Senate became cloud- ity of the people who are likely to occupy the od over, he grew bolder, and at length uttered | Territories in future will be averse to Slavery, his Freeport speech, in which, while acknowl- this platform proposes to strip them entirely of edging the authority of the Dred Scott decision, legislative functions in regard to Slavery, that he insisted that practically the people of a Ter- subject being entirely too high for popular sovritory may exclude Slavery by "unfriendly ereigns to dispose of. If this statement of the Herald turns out to be correct, it will finally This was bold language for a man who has dispose of Mr. Douglas's popular-sovereignty ever acknowleged his allegiance to the slave in- hobby; or, at any rate, deprive him of the benterest, and at one time it threatened to be his efit of it. He will simply drop down to the level final undoing. But Mr. Douglas has done of other Northern instruments of the Slave much to counterpoise the effect of this heretical Power, and be as impotent for evil as he is dis-

MR. FRENCH'S REMARKS AT THE JEF-FERSON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

After a fine piece of music from the band. of Independence.

Mr. French prefaced the reading of that

My Friends and Fellow Citizens: About eighty-three years ago, the ha

papers which ever emanated from mortal brain It was the *great charter* of our Liberties—our Declaration of Independence! On the fourth of July, 1776, that glor Declaration was unanimously adopted by the Congress of the United Colonies, and this Nation assumed its rank among the Nations of the earth as "the United States of America." On that day, or immediately subsequent thereto, that Declaration received the signatures

hazards, were determined to maintain themmen whom we may well be proud to call our political fathers, and whose like we ne'er shall ook upon again.
That Declaration emanated from the brain and came from the pen of Thomas Jefferson, well and truly designated as "the great Apostle of Liberty," whose republican principles we adopt, whose memory we revere, and the anniversary of whose birth we have met here to com-

emorate.

Most appropriate and most proper, then, it is that we should listen to that Declaration; and the welcome duty of reading it has been as-signed to me, which I shall now proceed to per-

Mr. French then, in a clear and audible voice, and with much emphasis, read the Declaration of Independence. (Mr. French's remarks and the reading were received with applause.) A FIEND IN HUMAN SHAPE.—The master

of a vessel from Bath, Maine, has been arrested

at San Francisco, in consequence of the inhu-

man treatment of his crew. Two men were found on board, whose condition is in the last degree wretched. The Bulletin says: "The flogging was of the most brutal de tion possible to conceive; for the naked backs and sides of the mon were not only completely Democracy to be noticed, which, by the com- cut up with lashes, but salt brine was thrown upon the wounds, and allowed to dry on; and this operation was repeated a number of times. To add to the horror, the men were iro the floor of the hold, and barely

of life. The present appearance of the men, with their backs striped black and blue, and in many places cut through to the bones, their shrunken arms and sunken eyes, and general cadaverous and ghostly-looking faces, is frightful? There was on board the vessel a man who had been reduced to lunacy by the same system Austria. The English people cannot be drag- their sentiments upon the subject of Slavery of brutality; and the crew testified that another man had been killed and thrown overboard.

are playing a most unprincipled game for the spoils. The sham Democracy, for the sake o keeping or making terms with the anti-Lecom ton Northern "Democracy," has ventured take the position that Congress should not intervene to prevent the Territories from exclu ding Slavery by "unfriendly legislation." This position falls short in liberality of that hereto fore escupied by the "Americans" and Whies which insists that it is the duty of Congress to But the latter, with unparalleled prostitu have seized the opportunity to outbid the D mocracy for the support of the slave interest The American or Whig candidate, Bell, takes the ground that it is the duty of Congress to tect Slavery in the Territories; and the Louisville Journal, the old organ of Henry Clay, and defender of his Anti-Slavery-ext ion views, comes up squarely and enthusia

> From the report of a debate between Mess Bell and Magoffin, the candidates of the Whie nd Democrats for the Governorship, which took place at Lebanon, Ky., we quote as follows from "As for myself, said Mr. Bell, I have no

cally to the support of this ultra Southern de

cealments to make. By virtue of the Constitu-tion of the United States, Slavery goes into the Territories as soon as a Territorial Government organized; and as soon as it is organized, the nstitution flings its protecting wing arou The power of Congress under the Const n is ample to protect and not to impair and right. Slave property stands on the same foot-ing as all other personal property, and, as a Northern man has a right to be protected in my species of property, so a Southern man the Constitution the fullest guarantee for he full protection of his slave

ne full protection of his slave property in the ferritories. He then would ask Mr. Magoffin 1st. Has Congress the constitutional power protect Slavery in the Territories? 2d. Ought Congress to interfere to protect pouthern property in slaves; i.e., to protect it was the bounden duty of Congress to prot ot only against any actual prohibi against any 'unfriendly legislation' on the par

The same report continues: "Mr. Magoffin, in his half-hour reply, too e ground that Congress has the power to pa ws to protect Slavery in the Territories, b of the Territorial Legislature refuse to pass protective laws or legislate unfriendly to Slavery he was on the ground, broad and square, of Congressional non-intervention. We had the Supreme Court of the United States to appeal , and that was the last resort

The Louisville Journal referring to this depate in a leading editorial, says:

" MAGOFFIN IN FAVOR OF SQUATTER SON GNTY-THE ISSUE FAIRLY MADE UP .- It will e seen from the report in our paper to-day ne discussion at Lebanon on Tuesday, that t of squatter sovereignty, whilst the glorious standard bearer of the Oppo declared as unequivocally against it

"This settles the issue; it defines the po of the Democracy of Kentucky on the po question beyond the reach of the protest of di senters or the subtlety of trimmers. It fix the thing. It nails the party fast and fit the most odious and indefensible dogma has ever disfigured the politics of the cou representative, the author

In another article the Journal follows up the didate in the following fierce style:

"Who does not turn with an exalting cherished fallacy that the power to protect plies the power to destroy frankly, at once the power and the duty of Co gress to protect (if necessary) the rights of the South in the Territories of the Union. the new question of protection to Slav ssumed a bold and decided position. He wa favor of the protection of slave prope ongressional legislation, in the e ontrast with the cowardly and faith of non-intervention, as now interpreted by Democracy of the State, whether resting denial of the power of Congress to interthe alleged impolicy of exerting the power

t is as light compared with darknes We confess our surprise at finding Mr. Crit enden ardently engaged in supporting this ultra Pro-Slavery sectional ticket. From the editorial columns of the Journal we again

quote as follows: "Hon, John J. Crittenden was present at 8 Opposition meeting in Franklin county levek, which appointed Congressionial cerees, and addressed those assembled in

earnest, forcible, and eloquent speech. The idea of a co-operation between home Republicans and such an "opposition" as that f Kentucky, is utterly preposterous. No genu ine Republican can have any sympathy with a lespicable spoils-seeking faction, which has abased itself in the dust before the slave power This same Kentucky "opposition" has, unt recently, made a great merit of its opposition o the repeal of the Missouri Compror which Slavery was excluded from the great part of our Western Territories. And not merely for the sake of success, it avows i in favor of legislating Slavery into those Terri ories. Henry Clay said that no human po could induce him to vote for the spread of Sla very over a foot of free soil; and here are hi legenerate followers in Kentucky, proclaiming their readiness to legislate the institution in all the Territories of the Union, however volting it may be to the inhabitants.

Non-Intervention .- Those who are read support the pretensions of Presidential as irants who profess to be in favor of non-inte ention on the part of Congress with Slavery e Territories, would do well to scan close what is meant by the term. Senator Green, Missouri, for instance, professes to be a non-in terventionist. He said:

"The doctrine of non-interference by gress with Slavery in the Territories and can only mean, that Congress should ther establish nor prohibit it. That is ther establish nor prohibit it. Leave these questions to the Constitution to the courts. But whatever rights individu have in the Territory, may demand, and when nanded, MUST HAVE adequate protection

Senator Green but fore-shadows the interpl ation which would be placed upon the doctri by many of those who are loudest in its prais ingress is not to legislate Slavery int Territories. O no! that is unnecessary. The Constitution carries the institution into eve foot of the public domain, and the rights of in dividuals thus established by virtue of the Con stitution may need protection. If needed, Con gress cannot withhold it!

MASSACHUSETTS .- Senator Wilson, of Massa husetts, has written a strong letter against the confirmation by the people of that State of the poposition to exclude foreigners from voting for two years after their naturalizati

No. 644.

THE REVIEW

usual agreeable variety ag to the pages of this monthly rise eighteen artic ontents comprise eighteen artic more full and permanent inter numbers: "The Algerian Li e; The Roman Catacombs; nomy; Electricity in Theory Eloquence and Power of Die; Madame du Barry; He Cousin Alice; The Headsma " &c., will be found attractive of the Princess Lamballe, the o inette going to execution; this ainting of De la Roche, give nistorical Text Book and Atlas of B

phy. By Lyman Coleman. New Edit evised. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott

The science of geography is on antly making great advances diag year. The acquisitions wh renders available thus imp in this branch of literature th ontinued diligence and discriure up and apply for revision within their re ous are demanded, as new disc difications of former supposed ught forth. Mr. Coleman has fel h his Biblical Geography ha the best of its kind at the c nere English reader, he has ca rous works in different lan visiting in his own person Egyp other Eastern lands. The resu ied sources of new information a died in this new and revised ed mer excellent work. It appears ape of a royal-octavo-sized volu columned page of fair cler bellished with maps, embracin others' best delineations of the ioned, and a carefully-prepare hole comprising in 300 pages the he book of the kind for students of bath-school teachers, and gen n English, with which we are acqui-uthor is well known as a schola lepended on for his accuracy an erial he has used. rages From My Autobiography. By

> Lady Morgan did not long surv th of April. She was born in known to the literary world be ich Girl." and one or two other ried Sir Charles Morgan, an en n, in 1816; and afterwards, fr produced several literary wor her quite a reputation. author's egotism is graceful, h

> piquant, and her reminiscences Sylvester's Word. By the author of the Published by the Appleto s, Note by Taylor & Maury, Washington, I A delightful little book, showing d story, the beauty of Truth, as

Payne Collier, &c. Published and for su It is remarkable that of Shake stest genius of modern times ows personally less than of any o rk of his age. His birth, pare ation, habits, are unknownsatisfactory records of his matur nner of man he was, who can will have it that his father was a , but many; some, that he wa leigh, Mr. Payne Collier think orney's clerk, quite respectable ned, and this Letter of Lord Ca nious analysis of the plays of nded to give countenance to t ugh the sagacious lawyer frankly to the question of his education no positive opinion can be for

m a legal stand-point, is exceed the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold: al and Social Consequences which Me Measures which it Invites. By Micember of the Institute of France, om the French, with a Preface, by Ric The subject of this book is of vast author deals with it in a master

tical examination of Shakespea

translation is done into clear orous English. Mr. Chevalier e present yield of gold amounts, bout as much as the entire pro g the 356 years which interver discovery of America by Colum 1848, when the mines of Cal ned. That this great increase o s not thus far more decidedly ie, is attributed to the large stock nting to probably more than tw its present yearly producti entire amount is not at first aff eciable extent. But, everyboo that the increase continuing, -to what degree Mr. Cheval rtake to say. That it will di investments, and greatly derait world, is evident, and to this r is anxious to direct attention. ch every intelligent person ougl ounds in facts and reasonings o

es,"&c. New York: Harper & Brothe and Square. 1859. For sale as ab This volume is like a syllogism aises, and the conclusion follow ugh. The difficulty lies in ses. The hero is such a sailor ispect, " never was on sea or s such a one ever did exist, it is q would act and talk as does the avid Dodd. The characters gene rated and unreal. The plot able evidence of having been joints and hinges being left ex of the excellences it combi defects of its author's previous quately, he seems to have imbil for these defects, and pets into an overweening growt coarseness is not atoned on force. Comeliness may occ ificed to strength, but want of o necessarily strength. We n essions which we distinctly ry English periodicals. The

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# VOL. XIII.

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KENTUCKY POLITICS.

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It nails the party fast and firm to disfigured the politics of the country. there, undoubtedly, a member of the cy will twist and squirm; but the body rty, the party itself, is pinned immor the hideous and noxious doctrine. The cy of Kentucky is at length not only but formally committed to the vile f squatter sovereignty. The chosen tative, the authoritative exponent of nization has publicly and explictly enne wretched juggle. Douglasism, The FIVE AND FATAL SHAPE OF ABOLITION-PENLY TRIUMPHANT IN THE COUNCILS

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o does not turn with an exalting sense and a glow of pride from this rickety aching heresy, to the fair and manly esmanlike position of Joshua F. Bell? gg with ineffable scorn, as every candid e power to destroy, Mr. Bell asserts, at once the power and the duty of Con-protect (if necessary) the rights of the w question of protection to Slavery in ritories, says the Democratic authority nich we have already quoted, 'Mr. Bell d a bold and decided position. He was r of the protection of slave property by ssional legislation, in the event of the rial Legislature's failing to pass prolaws.' How nobly does this po with the cowardly and faithless dodge intervention, as now interpreted by the racy of the State, whether resting on a of the power of Congress to intervene, or alleged impolicy of exerting the power!

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SACHUSETTS.—Senator Wilson, of Massats, has written a strong letter against the mation by the people of that State of the tion to exclude foreigners from voting THE REVIEW.

Eclectic Magazine for May. ual agreeable variety again invites Princess Lamballe, the other, Maria

cal Text Book and Atlas of Biblical Geog-By Lyman Coleman. New Edition, carefully Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1859. up and apply for revision of their relieve the tedium of the way. e materials within their reach. New re demanded, as new discoveries and ons of former supposed ones are where Eastern lands. The results of these lands of the strict sources of new information are here embedied in this new and revised edition of his ladied in this new and revised edition of his ladied in the person of Francis J. Grund."

"Jeff. Davis," says the States, "drew his porture of the person of Francis J. Grund." endelished with maps, embedished with maps, embed with maps, embedished with maps, embedished with maps, embedished with maps, embedies with maps, embedies with maps and maps, embedies with maps in Washington as Telegraphe to the New York Papers.—Despatches received from Chili contain full particulars of the recent occurrences there, and the alleged violence double of with which we are acquainted. The public with which we are acquainted with the new York Papers.—Despatches received from Chili contain full particulars of the recent occurrences there, and the alleged violence double with the new York Papers.—Despatches received from Chili contain full particulars of the recent occurrences there, and the alleg athers' best delineations of the countries

torial he has used. usages From My Autobiography. By Sydney, Lady Morgan. New York: D Appleton & Co. For sale by

Morgan did not long survive this, her lady Morgan did in London on the April. She was born in Dubin; be known to the literary world by "The Wild Girl," and one or two other romances; ome months.

The special agents of the Post Office have the comparison of the Post Office have the co ried Sir Charles Morgan, an eminent physia produced several literary works that won er quite a reputation.

olume before us is a very pleasant one; author's egotism is graceful, her style easy

all have it that his father was a butcher, and he akind of rowdy; some, that he was no one man, but many; some, that he was an one man, but many; some, that he was an antive of that country, and was absent from the recruiting of 1839.

Mr. Payne Collier thinks he was an antive of that country, and was absent from the recruiting of 1839.

He has been released, however, as on his examination it did not appear that he owed, as was claimed, military service to that Government. The correspondence shows that Capt. Lavalette took prompt action in the premises.

Secretary Cass has recently heen prostrated by an attack of illness, but from which there is every prospect of his soon recovering.

The act of March last having provided that coal for naval purposes shall be obtained as some other supplies are, namely, by advertisement, the Navy Department has in consequences which it Invites. By Michel Chevalier.

Member of the Institute of France, &c. Translated from the Navy Department has received voluminous firmed by the Congress of Nicaragua. The device proposition which has fore pricing and anyon.

sage eyer made between the two points.

The Minnesota Boundary Sunvey.—The desided to the large stock in existence, senting to probably more than twenty or thirty as its present yearly production; so that it mile extent. But, everybody must addent extent extent. But, everybody must addent extent extent. But, everybody must addent extent. But, everybody must addent extent world, is evident, and to this fact the au- \$300. anxious to direct attention. It is a work very intelligent person ought to read, as

"It Is Never Too Late to Mend," " White New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers Square. 1859. For sale as above. olume is like a syllogism: grant the

s, and the conclusion follows naturally h. The difficulty lies in granting the es. The hero is such a sailor as, we strongpect, "never was on sea or shore;" but a one ever did exist, it is quite possible ld act and talk as does the alliterative Dodd. The characters generally are exated and unreal. The plot bears indu evidence of having been put together, nts and hinges being left exposed. With into an overweening growth. There is Democratic honesty and economy. roduction of outre words, whose Anglocoarseness is not atoned for by Angloforce. Comeliness may occasionally be ed to strength, but want of comeliness is essarily strength. We notice several ns which we distinctly recollect to characterized as Americanisms in English periodicals. The fact that a ism is prevalent in England does not t any the less a vulgarism in America,

ica's sole account. <sup>40</sup> hook, with all its faults, contains enough s, wit, sprightliness, originality, and right ng, to make it a readable and entertaining

a reason why it should not be set down

Full of illustrations, as usual. Here is, first

humorous piece, called "The Lamentable Complaint of Katharina Maria Poppell, spinthe pages of this monthly periodical. ster;" and then comes, very appropriately, the pages of the p list compared to the state of t mbers: "The Algerian Literature of walking, &c.. well worth reading, for its mar-The Roman Catacombs; Outlines of vels. "Loungings in the Foot-prints of the Electricity in Theory and Prac- Pioneers," that is, in Virginia, with numerous nence and Power of Dr. Thomas wood-cuts of scenery, and text to correspond Madame du Barry; Henry III of another instalment of four chapters of Thack Memoirs of Maria Antoinette; eray's "Virginians," and a good variety of Alice; The Headsman of Strass stories. An article on "Quarantine and Ven will be found attractive; and the tilation," subjects just now exciting no little fine mezzotints, one, the condemna- interest; its suggestions deserve attention as summer is drawing on. The "Monthly Rece going to execution; this latter, from ords of Current Events," "Literary Notices," the going of De la Roche, gives increased "Editor's Table," "Editor's Easy Chair," "Our "Foreign Bureau," and "Editor's Drawer," together with "Fashions for May."

We have had time but to glance at the num ber; but the variety of original and selected gence of geography is one which is articles are of promise, and we doubt not that making great advances every suc- as a whole, it will be pronounced amusing, iny making great advances over the structive, and just in season for the many who diction, has written still another letter upon politics in general, which fills twenty-eight colthis branch of literature the necessity treats, and who may want a magazine, as they umns of the Richmond Enquirer. It is adand diligence and discrimination to sit in the cars and steamboats, to turn over, to

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A PAIR OF DIPLOMATS.—The States, the orfarth. Mr. Coleman has felt this; and gan of the Douglas wing of the Democracy, dehis Biblical Geography has for years best of its kind at the command of ident as the bearer of the treaty with China to ere English reader, he has carefully reinated former conclusions, availing himself | This trusted public functionary is characterized yous works in different languages, and by the Douglas organ as a "notorious vaga. ting in his own person Egypt, Palestine, | bond." It thinks that Wykoff will encounter trict Court.

"somewhere among the pimps and panders of the pimps and p

of a royal-octavo-sized volume, with a trait by a single stroke, characterizing him as the umned page of fair clear type, and basest Hessian of them all." Behold how these lished with maps, embracing Kiepert's Democrats love and respect one another!

r is well known as a scholar, who may pended on for his accuracy and impartial imination in the use of the abundant rial he has used.

The Secretary of State is now engaged upon an investigation of the facts presented, and it is found our rights have been infringed upon. Full satisfaction will be required. It is proper to remark that it is by no means certain that the conduct of the consul will be approved.

Messrs. Snow and Hutton have been awarded the contract for making the survey of the West-

Lady Morgan and not long and the lady Morgan and Morgan and Morgan and Lady Mo

uried Sir Charles Morgan, an eminent physical sir charles Morgan, and afterwards, from time to object being to have a reserve fund after the mant, and her reminiscences of historical Mail Steamship Company, is one of the bidders

stisfactory records of his mature life. What dispatches from Capt. Lavalette, dated Guif of sperification of man he was, who can say? Some Spezzia, April 8, in which he says, that Center at Philadelphia in 1856, and should therefore at Philadelphia in 1856, and should therefore at Philadelphia in 1856, and should the Republican Platform adopted the Lith, and capture for please at Philadelphia in 1856, and should therefore talent in their parts and the desire to please at Philadelphia in 1856, and should therefore the Republican Platform adopted the Republican Platform ave it that his father was a butcher, and mo Ottario, a musician on the Wabash, was meet with the earnest rebuke of the Republican

thor deals with it in a masterly way; and deems it advisable to issue his proclamation to that effect.

The steamer Waterwitch, from Paraguay, ar-

The survey is to be completed, and the field notes and topographical map thereof returned to the Land Office, by the first day of September next .- States.

THE UTAH MASSACRE,-Dr. Forney, Super

the excellences it combines many of sary, as we stated some weeks ago; and the ects of its author's previous works. Un- twenty-four hundred paid out to a brother-in-law ttely, he seems to have imbibed an affect of Johnson and a friend of Denver will be a to for one n for these defects, and pets and fondles total loss to the Government. So much for

FROM THE SOUTHWEST .- Charles E. Mix, From the Southwest.—Charles E. Mix, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has received a letter this morning from Mr. Cooper, Indian Agent, dated April 9, at camp near the Washita Mountains. Mr. Cooper informs the Bureau that he has been kindly furnished with an armed escort by Major Van Dorn, with whom he set out to hunt up the party engaged in surveying the 100th meridian. He was also accompanied by a party of Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, which tribes are interested in the survey.—Star. rested in the survey.—Star.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM FRIGATE FULTON. Washington, May 1,—The steam frigate Ful-ton, from Paraguay, arrived here at noon to-day. All well.

The Fulton brought a heavy mail. She left

her quarter boats. The steamer Water Witch, which sailed in company with the Fulton, was considerably damaged in her upper works in the same storm. The Fulton arrived at St. Catharine's on the 23d of March, and met there the steamship Washington, bound to San Francisco. The steamers Fulton and Water Witch left Barbadas in company with the steamers and lost the steamers for the state for the state for the steamers for the state for

Barbados in company, on the 23d. Heavy weather was experienced off (ape Hatteras.

The St. Lawrence sailed from Boston about the 11th of March. The Sabine was to leave Montevideo on the 21st of March, with Commissioner Bowlin; and the rest of the fleet would soon follow. All the vessels of the over would soon follow. All the vessels of the ex-pedition were to return to the ports whence they sailed. The above intelligence is furnish-

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The new official organ, the Constitution lays down the law to the office-holders as follows:

"The President of the United States pays for his paper in advance, and all salaried officers of the Government will be expected to follow

dressed to William F. Sanford, Esq., of Ala- Janesville Gazette, will complain." bama, who, if he be an "abstractionist" of Virginia descent, may possibly read it.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has, by a de cision entirely unanimous, refused to allow the writ of habeas corpus to issue for the benefit of Simeon Bushnell and his nineteen fellow prisoners in the jail of this county, for the reason that the United States District Court has not yet exhausted its authority; that is to say, the prisoners have not yet been sentenced; and until sentence, it is to be presumed that right and justice will be done in the premises by the Dis-

constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, one way or the other, sheltering itself under the old saying—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The Supreme Court was distinctly asked by the counsel for the prisoners, to pass upon the constitutional question whether they refused

the writ or not.

There is a lack of boldness in this tribunal that will be corrected, in process of time, by the people.—Cleveland Leader.

The Chicago Herald, the leading anti-Douglas paper of the State of Illinois, declares that, if Mr. Douglas is nominated for President at Charleston, it (the Herald) will support him with all its might. It adds, that "no true Democrat will bolt the nominations, whoever is nominated." On the other hand, the Spring-Gold (III) President the control Douglas organ. is nominated. On the other hand, the spring-field (III.) Register, the central Douglas organ, pledges itself to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whoever he may be. It will go, it states, for President Buchanan, if he is renominated at Charleston upon the old Democratic platform of non-intervention.

mas social Consequences which May Ensue, and classificates which it Invites. By Michel Chevalier, new light on the events transpiring in that the french, with a Preface, by Richard Cobden shed and for sale as above.

Esubject of this book is of vast importance; to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of that Republic to be a law if the President of the President

Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, formerly a distinguished Democrat, now editor of the Memphis Enquirer, said in his speech in the American Convention at Nashville, a few days ago, that it required extraordinary credulity to believe that the Administration intended to use the thirty The steamer Waterwitch, from Faraguay, at rived here to-day.

Quick Passage.—The steamer George Peatwhut as much as the entire production dustless 35 years which intervened between discovery of America by Columbus and the minutes past ten o'clock on Saunday morning, having made the trip in eighteen hours and ten minutes. This is said to be the quickest passes when the mines of California were minutes. This is said to be the quickest passes when the mines of production at Nashyille, a few days ago, that rived here to-day.

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> denies that it has abandoned Governor Chase of Ohio. The editor thinks him a pure-minded man of superior abilities, but he is not wedded to him or any other man for the Presidency in 1860. He insists that whoever is selected must be a representative man—one who truly and really represents the Northern Republican sentiment, that said sentiment must be distinctly avowed intendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, writes to the Indian Burcau, under date of March 18, that he is in possession of such reliable inwill fail of carrying the Northern vote. This, that he is in possession of such reliable information as leaves no doubt of the complicity of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and that afterwards there was distributed among the leading church dignitaries thirty thousand dollars worth of property, besides a considerable sum of ready money. The seventeen children who escaped weve in his (Forney's) care, and arrangements had been made to restore them to their friends in Arkansas.—
>
> States. in the Eastern States has fully settled that question. Any man, therefore, who, at this question. Any man, and

Ise60, and get them all in the Northern States, too.

To nominate a man who may be called conservative in his opinions, which, when properly interpreted, means to let Slavery go where it has a mind, without opposition, will lose the Northern Republican vote. The determination of the South to drive Slavery into the Territory, by breaking down the Missouri Compromise line, by the Dred Scott decision, by Border-Ruffianism, and lastly by Congressional interference, has aroused Northern people, and concentrated their opinions in opposition to these Southern views. The man, therefore, who, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, truly represents this Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents that Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents that Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents that Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents that Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents that Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents this Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents this Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents this Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents this Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination short of represents this Northern opposition, will be elected; and any nomination of securing the whole Republican vote in the North, and such Montevideo on the 17th of March, and when

three days out, shipped a heavy sea, and lost candidate, who only requires, with all the Still Later from Europe. Quebec, May

ILLINOIS .- The Chicago Press and Tribune "We have seen of late several ill-natured re

we have seen of late several ill-natured re-marks, in some of the Wisconsin Republican papers, upon the failure of the Republican party in this State to command success. Let us assure our friends of Wisconsin, that if they had Arkansas hitched on to the lower end of their Commonwealth, they could not be in a worse condition, politically, than we are here.
The population of Wisconsin is homogeneous,
mostly—the Germans, Scandinavians, and Irish,
excepted—of Puritan descent. It compares
favorably with the four northern districts of Illinois, which are Republican by 30,000 votes, any day in the year; and we hope to be pardoned if we say that Wisconsin ought to do as well! We did not give Illinois to Fremont, because of of the Government will be expected to follow his example in this particular."

Gov. Wise. — This prolific civilian, if the term may be applied to a man of such savage diction, has written still another letter upon politics in general, which fills twenty-eight columns of the Richmond Enquirer. It is addressed to William F. Sanford, Esq., of Ala-dressed to William F. Sanfor

POLITICIANS SHOULD NEVER MEDDLE WITH SCRIPTURE. - It is something of which they know but very little, at best, and it is unsafe for them, therefore, to touch it. Ex gr.: In his letter to Hon. David Hubbard, Gov. Wise, of Va., says: "The Reubens have tried to self-une into Egypt for my dreaming."

The Governor has reference, doubtless, to

the story of Joseph being sold into Egypt, but, unfortunately, he has got it all wrong. "Reuben," it so happens, was the only one of the brethren who did not want to sell him. The Governor should join a Bible class right off, and let Goggin go.—N. Y. Express. BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Weather — Disappointment of Merchants is Spring Trade—Death of Mr. C. F. Hovey— Spirit of '76—Amusements, &c. Boston, Mass., April 30, 1859.

To the Editor of the National Era:
Since my last, we have had the second chap Since my last, we have had the second chapter of the same cold, raw, uncomfortable weather, cloudy and east winds, keeping the women in doors to a considerable extent, (to the great detriment of the dry goods trade,) making those unfortunate ones who were forced to be out, both men and women, look blue and uncomfortable; but "May day" comes to morrow, and we then hope for a change in the "spirit of our" — weather.

our" — weather.

Trade is quite dull, to what was expected early in the season. From the very earliest spring sales, the merchants, wholesale and jobbing especially, formed very favorable opinions for the later sales, and all were expecting very brisk times, which expectations have not been realized to any great extent; for, though the sales have much exceeded those of last year in

talent in their parts and the desire to please cannot fail to secure good houses, and we advise all who love to laugh to hear them by all

attractive bills, as usual, in their happy style. They are fortunate in having one of the finest halls in the country, and one will spend a pleasant hour there. Among the items, is the expulsion of several more scholars from the Elliot school, for refusing to say the Commandments, &c., and the granting of an injunction to Mr. Burnett against parties using his trade marks and counterfeiting his cocoaine.

# FOREIGN SUMMARY.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—New York, May 1.— The steamer Bremen, from Bremen, has arrived, and brings Liverpool advices to 19th,

one day later. In both Houses of Parliament, on the 18th, explanations of the British foreign feeling were made, and the London Times congratulates the country that "a full and frank exposition has been made of our relations with the Continent-al Powers, and that all parties agree as to the great features of the question, and as to the policy which it behooves Great Britain to adopt." The *Times* also goes on to say that "whatever minor differences of opinion may be evoked by future discussions, the explanations of last night show that all parties in England are at least agreed to take their stand upon the treaties of 1815, and to require of Austria to keep strictly within the limits of those treaties."

The Times has the following telegrams: "Trieste, April 18.—The Austrian Govern-nent has hired six of the Austrian Lloyd

steamers, "Marseilles, April 18.—Several letters from Naples announce that the King being in a very suffering conditton, the Royal Princess had een summoned in haste to Caserta."

The Times city article of the 19th inst. says The funds commenced this morning (Monday) at a decline of  $\frac{1}{3}$ , but, owing to the receipt of later advices from Paris, there was subsequently a slight improvement. The first quotations of consols for money was 94\(\frac{3}{3}\) (@ 94\(\frac{7}{3}\)) but they

of consols for money was 344 (a 944, but they left off at the latter prices.

At a late hour there was a tendency to increased firmness, owing to the French advices, which seemed to corrolorate the impression that the Emperor requires more time, the middle of May being mentioned as the earliest period for completed readiness. It was stated also that an immediate announcement was expected in the Moniteur, to the effect that everything has been smoothed for the meeting of

pacific phase.

Sardinia accepts the principle of disarmament, and thereupon the *Moniteur* publishes another pacific article.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th, and would dissolve on the 23d.

would dissolve on the 23d.

The Queen's speech says that a dissolution of Parliament had been agreed upon, to give the country an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the public affairs, and to give the Government confidence in the House of Com-

mons.

The English funds on the 19th fell \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. under the Ministerial statement of the foreign policy, but the decline was subsequently fully rethe Ministerial statement of the foreign policy, but the decline was subsequently fully re-covered, owing to the pacific article in the

The Moniteur on the 19th officially explains the basis for the proposed Congress and the present positions of negotiations. It says that France will willingly prove her conciliatory position, and has promised to request Piedmont to disarm, on condition that she and the other Italian States be allowed to take position. Italian States be allowed to take part in the Congress. Everything justifies the belief that no further obstacles will oppose the assembling

of the Congress.

The King of Naples had parted with his family, and received the sacrament. Sedition and riots have transpired among the students at Bologna. The troops were obliged to fire upon them, and several were

Cotton at Liverpool was declining. Breadstuffs were advancing.
Provisions generally firm or improving.

IRELAND-MORE Exodus.-The Irish paper inform us of large preparations for extensive emigration this spring to America. The prosperity and amelioration of Ireland are not for the poor; the railroads are only additional facilities for carrying away their crops to England, and for concentrating troops suddenly on any point, to coerce them. In short, while the present connection with England subsists all present connection with England subsists, all Irish industry and progress are for the benefit

Irish industry and progress are for the benefit of England. Sic vos non vobis.

People in Iowa and Minnesota, however, and in all the West, will be glad to read such a paragraph as this:

"The Exodus.—The tide of emigration from this district has again set in. During the last week, hundreds of emigrants have left by railway for Liverpool, en route to join their relatives across the Atlantic. Many of those leaving the party and have expressed a wish to

ing their native land have expressed a wish to proceed by the Galway line, but the cost of passage by steam vessels is too high for the limited means of the humbler classes. If we are to judge from indications at present, emigration from our shores will be on an extensive scale during the coming season."—Western

LATER FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, April

26.—The steamer Tennessee, which arrived between the two parties was considered immi-

Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

the colonization ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Captain Heaps, which arrived below this port yesterday, and the Liberian brig E. N. Roge, which arrived at New York on Thursday, we have advices from Monrovia to the 15th of The news from Liberia represents everything quiet and prosperous.

Chief Justice Day died at Monrovia on the

15th of February, in the 62d year of his age. The Liberia Heruld expresses its satisfaction at the appointment of the Rev. John Seys as commercial agent, in place of the late Dr. n the city of Monrovia, on the 25th of Feb-

The Herald speaks in high terms of commendation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in sending to that country the Missionary Bishop, the Rev. Francis Burns.

Among the public acts passed by the Legislature, is one prohibiting the culistment of native African emigrants.

The Liberia Herald, which had been sus-

The Liberia Herald, which had been suspended for many months, had been resumed.

as follows:

"There never was a time when the inducements to emigrate to this country were as strong. This may be said in reference to all Liberia, but I would allude more particularly to Cape Palmas. I am just from there, having gone down in the fine ship M. C. Stevens to distribute eighty-five Echoites in the leeward counties. I was exceedingly pleased with the improvements at Palmas. The war has ultimately proved a blessing to them. Those large native towns, which for so many years were a perfect nuisance, are now remoyed further interiorwise, and I am of the opinion that no future trouble from the natives need be appre-As where the hall was full, and at Radeigh and the largest and monotenement was expected in the Moniture, to the effect that everything has been smoothed for the meeting of the distincts of the series of the complete of the distincts of the series of the complete of the distincts of the series of the complete of the distincts of the series of the complete of the distincts of the series of the complete of the distincts of the series of the complete of the distincts of the series of the se

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—The annual address before the Literary Socities of Antioch College will be given by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany, on the 28th of June.

Moniteur.

An unfounded rumor circulated in London on the 19th, that another attempt had been made to take Napoleon's life.

The Moniteur on the 19th officially explains

of confidence among the miners, and flattering reports continue to come in from the mountains. The richest prospects were found in the vicinity of the South Pass and Arapaho, but the ground was still frozen, and the snows were heavy.

There men were hung at Denver city on the particular of the similar of the south Pass and Arapaho, but the ground was still frozen, and the snows were heavy.

taking the new road. The surveyors have estimated the maximum distance from Leavenworth to Denver city at five hundred miles.

Martin Fields, of this city, is appointed postMartin Fields, of this city, is appointed postCorn, white Corn, Yellow IMPORTANT NEWS FROM UTAH .- St. Louis,

April 26.—The Overland California mail of the 4th April arrived to-day, having made the trip Oats, Maryland and in twenty-one days eight hours, the quickest Clover Seed trip vet.

Timothy Seed - Hay, Timothy Seed - Hay, Timothy - Hops - Potatoes, Mercer either before or since the arrival of the army there. The ill-feeling had reached its culminating point, and the people were on the eve of open hostilities. Differences also exist between Governor Cumming and General Johnston touching their respective powers; and there is likewise an open rupture between the Executive and the Judiciary. The Federal courts find it impossible to exercise their functions, the grand jury refusing to find bills, and using every other means to screen parties accused of murder and other crimes. Judge Cradlebaugh had discharged the jury, and had been compelled to Wool, Pulled Wool, Pilece. com discharged the jury, and had been compelled to discharge, also, all the prisoners in custody. On Wool, Fleece, commo Wool, Fleece, fine the occasion of the discharge of the juries, the Judge charged the Mormons with having obstructed the officers of the court, suppressed testimony, and refused to make provision for the structed the officers of the court, suppressed testimony, and refused to make provision for the confinement and maintenance of prisoners. Owing to the excited state of the popular feeling, a detachment of one thousand troops had moved from Camp Floyd, and encamped near Provo. Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation, taking part with the Mormon sentiment. It is not stated whether he had demanded the withdrawal of the troops from Provo, but his actions had laid him open to the charge of his actions had laid him open to the charge of complicity with the Mormon theocracy. Much bad feeling also existed between the Mormon and United States troops, though those of the latter, who are stationed at Provo, behaved with

some months.
The special agents of the Post Office have he reduced from thirty-one to fourteen—the object being to have a reserve fund after the exhaustion of the appropriations of July, with which to keep up an efficient detective force.

Ex-Senator Jones will get his instructions as Minister to Bogota and leave here this week.
Mr. Davidge, the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is one of the bidders for the contract coarry the mails to California and Mr. Chase Barney has put in several proposition to require an intervention of two parts which with the same service, via Nicaragus and different routes.

Washington, May 2.—Captain Jarvis, commanding the U.S. abopt of wars Assantusetts has passed an amendment to the letter to the Navy Department, dated "Off" the State has passed an amendment to the letter to the Navy Department, dated "Off" the Navy Department, dated "Off" the State has passed an amendment to the letters published imminished in sport of American principles," and perhaps most, there is much disappointment from expecting too much too soon.

C.F. Hovey, Esq., of the well-known firm of thorse of the well-known firm of the Sate to the 23th inst. Though he had long been suffering from what the physicians termed inflammant at which Mr. Douglas was formally read out of the party.

It was the many orances, and perhaps most, there is much disappointment from expecting too much too soon.

C.F. Hovey, Esq., of the well-known firm of April. The news is of great interest, and didicates a very decided change in the aspect of the 23th inst. Though he had long been suffering from the city of Mexico to the 13th and disturbances in the two parties was considered imminished the course of the 23th inst. Though he had long been suffering from the city of Mexico dechange in the aspect of Galley Tan, giving the proceedings of Judge Cradlebaugh so out at Provo, explain to soon.

The rews is of great interest, and didicates a very decided change in the aspect of fallies in fact in forcing the lines of the Li alphant, and her reminiscences of historical distinguistic central contract to carry the mails to California and Mr. Chase Barrey has put in several protein to the Patients of the Central Committee of towa and and supportor of the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the square and different routs.

Washington, D. C.

After a number of the Barry has a the form the contract constraint and and supported. The first number of the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the square and the other recolutions. The first number of the Spirit of 7'6 is out. It is quite a good-looking paper, devoted to the square and the contract of the sq

of whom fled to escape arrest. Four grand ju-rors, discharged by Cradlebaugh, had also fled. Cedar City, and several other towns in the vicinity of the Mountain Meadows massacre, are almost depopulated. It is also stated that the Indians, about a thousand strong, headed by White men, had mustered in that neighborhood, who express a determination to prevent the arrest of any one in that section. Judge Cradlebaugh emphatically denies that the grand jury protested against their discharge, as stated by the Deseret News,

The steamer St. Nicholas, which exploded on Sunday night week, on the Mississippi, was bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, and is The corner, stone of Trinity Church was laid at the city of Monrovia, on the 25th of February The names of skilled is not yet ascertained; thirty-cight are either known to have perished or are missing. The names of sixteen are also given. missing. The names of sixteen are also given, who were more or less injured by the explosion. About fifty of the uninjured passengers arrived at Louisville Monday following, together with sixteen who were badly scalded, and who under the care of the city authorities.

A NEST OF ABOLITIONISTS .- It seems that ta

pended for many months, had been resumed.

Among the Episcopal missionaries by the M. C. Stevens, who are now stationed at Capa Palmas, several of them have been attacked by fever—Mrs. Hubbard of New York city, Mr. and Mrs. Rambo, and Mrs. Messenger.

The National Whig Convention nominated President Benson as a candidate for re-election, During the month of February, the following vessels arrived at Monrovia: 13th, M. C. Stevens, Baltipus, Baltimore. Departures in February: U. S. ship Dale, from Sierra Leone; 13th, M. C. Stevens, from Grand Bassa; 20th, President Benson, Cahampion, Baltimore. Departures in February: U. S. ship Vincennes; 14th, U. S. ship Dale, Porto Praya; 24th, M. C. Stevens, Baltimore; March 2d, President Benson, Captain Champion, for Grand Bassa.

Rev. John Seys, so well-knawn in Baltimore, writes from Monrovia, under date of March 2d, as follows:

"There never was a time when the induce- "There never was a time when the induce- department of the foregoing motto. Action!"

roads, which are now placed beyond a doubt, the iron for the Arsenal and Bremen route hav-ing already been contracted for in your city, will add much to our wealth and prosperity."

Rev. D. P. Livermore, Editor of the FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, April 29.—Advices from Leavenworth state that a portion of the locating party, which was dispatched by the overland express company, returned to that city yesterday, bringing intelligence to the 9th of April from Denver city. They report that the route is in every way adapted to the requirements of travel. Grass, wood, and water, and abundant.

The stages, which left here on the 18th, had passed near the head waters on Solomon's fork, icy, report that the route is in every way adapted to the requirements of travel. Grass, wood, and water, and getting along quite well.

The accounts from the new mining region the accounts from the new mining region the continue encouraging. There is no diminution the continue encouraging. There is no diminution the continue encouraging that the route is in every way adapted to the requirements of travel. Grass, wood, and water, and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints. No family should be without them, and every public speaker will find them absolutely invaluable. The two distinguished divines of our country, Henry Ward Beecher and E. H. Chapin, bear testimony to their excellency, as our readers can see by Chicago New Covenant, says of Brown's Bron-chial Troches: "We have frequently had oc-casion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial their excellency, as our readers can see be getting a box of the Lozenges.

# BALTIMORE MARKET.

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NEW YORK MARKET Carefully prepared to Tuesday, May 3, 1859. Flour. State brands . 5.25 6.75 Flour, Western 6.80 4.55 3.75 1.48 Corn, white .

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DICKENS'S NEW NOVEL. Printed from early proof-sheets, for which Har per & Brothers pay the Author

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. HARPER'S WEEKLY. PIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED FAMILY NEWS
PAPER.

Five Cents a Copy; \$2 50 a Year. Five Cents a Copy; \$2.50 a Year.

The Publishers have the pleasure of announcing that they have purchased from the author, for Five Thousand Deliars, the early proof-sheets of Mr. CHARLES DICK-ENS'S New So iai, entitled, "A TALE OF TWO CITES," Sp'endidly Illustrated, which will be commenced in next week! HARFERS WEEKLY, and will be continued from weak to week until completed. The Publishers also take pleasure in announcing that they have commenced the publication of an Illustrated Scinsi Tale of American Life, entitled "TRUMPS," by Grousek WILLIAM CURTIS, Author of "The Poliphar Papers," "Nile Notes of a Howadji," &c. The hirst Number appeared in HARFER'S WERKLY for April 9th.

A perusal of HARFE'S WERKLY WILLIAM SCHENGER OF the COUNTY OF THE POLIPHAR OF THE ORDER OF THE ORE

One Copy for Twenty Weeks
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An Extra Copy will be allowed for every Club of Twelve Twenty-five Subscribers. 611

HAVING been frequently requested by friends to obtain Government passports, the subscriber has decided to make this a portion of the business of his office. Five Bullars will be the charge for procuring a passport and one Bollar in addition will be charged for obtainin the edge of a Foreign Minister. On receipt of the requisite fee, the necess ary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be promptly forwarded by mail.

Attention is called to the subjoined extracts from a official circular. Office for Patents.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

OR PATENTS, ingion, D. C., April, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August, 1857.

one of the United States visiting foreign countries hie to serious inconvenience, if unprevided with the total control of the control of the countries of the control of th OFFICE FOR PATENTS,
Washington, D. C., April, 1800.

ciusens of the United States visiting foreign countries are label to aerious inconvenience, if unprovided with a untentic proof of their national character. Their best safeguard is a passport from the Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States.

• Persons who leave the coaguity, expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad, from the Diplomatic or Consular agents of the United States, are lable to disappoint and the control of the United States, are lable to disappoint the control of the United States, are lable to disappoint the proof of this fact in a foreign country.

Get included States, are not precognised by the officers of foreign Governments; and by the twenty-third section of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the united States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of the United Stat

### JUST PUBLISHED. THE ROVING EDITOR:

Talks With Slaves in the Southern States BY JAMES REDPATH,
Late of the New York Tribune editorial Staff. ne neat volume 12mo., 375 pages. Illus rated. Price

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Bullia and Bears.
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whole class of Diseases originating in filiary Derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasimatic Countries.

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# not expect of the Covington railroad, striking the Ohio farther down than the most southern of the railroads which are now touched by New York, and the canal, still farther down, with a WASHINGTON, D. C.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRACY.

We last week made brief extracts from the following article. It is from the Columbia South Carolinian, and was copied into and adopted by the Washington States, the organ of the Douglas Democracy, on the 25th instant. It may therefore be set down to the credit of Judge Douglas himself, who employs his leisure in writing and franking circulars urging his friends to subscribe for the States.

FEDERAL IMPOTENCY AGAINST PUBLIC SENTIMENT. "The result of the Echo case, in Charleston,' says the Columbia South Carolinian," well illus trates the futility of Congressional interposition in the affairs of a Territory, either to establish or exclude Slavery therefrom. We have urged the utter impotency of Congress, or even the combined branches of the Federal Government, to enforce any law against which the local sen-timent is arrayed. We have contended that public sentiment is supreme over Federal Pow-er—vaunt and declaim about the latter as men and journals may. So far from regretting this s an advocate of State rights, rejoice at i From the time when South Carolina took her position against an oppressive and unjust revenue system, and stood forth the solitar revenue system, and stood forth the solitary champion of nullification, the efforts of Staterights men to bridle the assumption of the Government, and to wrest from it the power it claimed over banks, over internal improvements, and over domestic affairs, have been unceasing. Who, in looking over the past histograf the Eederal Government, can deay that unceasing. Who, in looking over the past history of the Federal Government, can deny that they have been successful, and that the Government. ernment has been beaten back, inch by inch until now it is almost a naked skeleton, a mer outline of what it once claimed to be! Power-ful still as it was intended to be in foreign af-fairs, its power in domestic affairs is gone, and in any State in the Union can con they could a town ordinance, the most high-sounding enactment of the Federal Govern-ment. Since the days of South Carolina nullification, State after State has discovered the weakness of the Government, and have defied its laws with like impunity. Lastly, the very Territories have opened their eyes to the potency of public sentiment, and they, too, now claim to set aside, and will set aside, any law of Con gress purporting to force upon them an insti-tution to which they may be opposed. Whether right or wrong, this they can do and will do. Though they possess not the right to exclude it by legal enactment, they have found out the power of local sentiment; and that power they will exercise, and no earthly power can prevent them. If they favor the institution, they will throw the weight of that sentiment in its favor f they are opposed to it, the power will be hrown accordingly. As the Charleston Mer cury says of the slave-trade cases, so say we o all attempts to force any Federal measure against public sentiment—it will be 'idle, ex-pensive, and vain.' Whether at the North or at the South, in the East or West, show us at the South, in the East or west, show us anywhere an American community, and we will show a community which may be so influ-enced that it will cleave to sentiment, and sac-rifice law. Whether it be a timidity of that opposed, or whether it be the adhesion to in dividual convictions rising above law, we know

sentiment 'a law unto itself.' "Congress may pass fugitive-slave laws, an-ti-slave-trade laws, Territorial slave-laws; but they are worth nothing against public senti-ment. Perhaps some may say that this is a tendency to anarchy, and should be remedied— that these laws should be enforced. It can only be done by changing our Federal Government, plan. That is the only remedy. Let those who oppose us assume it, and we shall meet them on it. We shall not be long in demonstrating that the evils which this would generate would be immeasurably greater than those now complained of. If, then, the laws of the Federal Government can be so easily set aside when they conflict with public sentiment, which seeding not being a lawless country, what can they complain of? The anti-figitive what can they complain of? The anti-figitive what can they complain of? The anti-figitive will move for disunion? The slave-trade slave-law men of the North have achieved their object; what can they complain of? The anti-figitive will care strengthen the Government to attack the other. Thus the two extremes have been tunnelling from opposite sides, and have met on a common platform; and having each accomplished their ends, are deprived of cause for agitation. Could the Government maintain for agitation. Could the Government maintain in the contract of the contract of the same and the catalogue of a composite sides, and have met on a common platform; and having each accomplished their ends, are deprived of cause for agitation. Could the Government maintain in the contract of the contract of the same and the catalogue of a common platform; and having each accomplished their ends, are deprived of cause for agitation. Could the Government maintain in the contract of the contract of the same and the catalogue of a common platform; and having each accomplished their ends, are deprived of cause for agitation. Could the Government maintain in the contract of the past when the contract of the contract of the past when the contract of the contract of the past when the contract of the contract for agitation. Could the Government maintain is found be in point of morality and respect for itself against the sentiment of these respective parties, and enforce its laws, they would be furnished with issues of agitation by which they could lash popular feeling to the point of revolution. But such is not the fact; and we seen and to lead to the Government but to confine occurse left to the Government but to confine itself exclusively to foreign affairs. Such appears to us to be the practical result of the conflict between Federal power and local sentiment."

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Such appears and violent have many of them were one so numerous and violent have many of them been killed or driven off. Men of violence are usually short-lived. They are reckless in the bears which they provoke, Many of them were drawn away two or three years ago by Walker, to civilize and christianize Nicaragua, and fortunately they never came back. Others have been driven away by the pressure of public imputation of unfaithfulness to the marriage imputation of unfaithfulness to the marriage intercourse of the sexes are almost universal. From the last census, it appears that more than half of the children born in Barbados are illegitimate. The clergy—and with some show of reason—claim that the immorality and respect for law, yet it is far better than it was a few years and violent have many of them been killed or driven off. Men of violence are usually short-lived. They are reckless in the broils which they provoke, Many of them were drawn away two or three years ago by Walker, to civilize and christianize Nicaragua, and for tunnificatio

# THE CURSE OF SLAVERY.

No stronger statement of the blighting influence of Slavery could be presented, than the following from the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch. How can the editor fail to see conspicuous cause of the ruin he so graphically describes!

SOUTHERN RAILWAYS AND CITIES. It is generally assumed, not only in New York, but throughout the country, that the commercial position of that city is beyond dispute, and the tacit admission of that fact has of itself paralyzed the energies of other sections having greater natural advantages, and accomplished as much for the preservation of New York su-premacy as has been effected by her own exercation of New York as a commercial city; no one can be insensible to the advantages and beauties of its glorious bay, only equalled in loveliness by the bay of Naples, nor shut his eyes to the two bright and grand rivers, the Rudson and the East, that clasp their silver arms around the queenly neck of the Empire Up to that time, she was behind ul genius of that great man, De Witt Clinton should other cities, with greater natural ntages, despair of rivalling New York, when they can bring to their aid the same sys-tem of internal improvements which alone has made her natural resources available?

cres among city and county officials are not so frequent as in times past. The bowie-knife and the revolver are not so frequently resorted to, and the spirit of the bully and the assassin is cowed. What we now want is more of that class of people who will come here to spend their lives, and who will take an interest in public affairs, so that the idle and vagabond shall be no longer able to wield an influence as politicians or office holders. The transition any kind of business, who should assume, at the very outset of his career, that his success and fold his hands in inglorious despair and gloth? That is just what most of the cities south of New York are doing at this time. Look at Norfolk and Portsmouth, the commercial centre of America, with the Atlantic pouring in a wide flood at their wharves, broad enough and deep enough to floot the state of enough and deep enough to float the fleets of Christendom; look at Richmond, with one hand upon the James and the other upon the York and then consult a map of the United States and see how these cities present the straightes most direct and natural outlet to the sea for th and what must be the sluggishness and irrestion which can permit such a phrase as "cr it from a brave purpose and a manifest destiny? Even the New York internal improvement men admit that their city is not impregnable. They confess that a continuous water line to the Ohio

York can encounter.

The writer then goes on to invoke the merchants, property-holders, and all citizens of New York, to rally to the preservation of her commercial supremacy, threatened as it is by the railroads of Philadelphia and Baltimore, neither of which has advantages to be spoken of in the same generation with the great highways to the Atlantic which Virginia will present when the Covington and Ohio railroad and the James River and Kanawha canal are completed. If a railroad as far north as Philadelphia—if the Baltimore and Ohio, with its heavy grades, and at neither Atlantic terminus a harbor worth the name of a harbor can present "elements of competition" which alarm New York for its boasted supremacy, what may we

objects of Mr. Bowlin's errand was to get incountry; but, instead of getting cash down, the Commissioner comes home only with 'prom-ises to pay.' Mr. Bowlin went a woolling, but

capacity for conveying heavy freights equal to that of sixteen railroads, a canal which, in the

that of sixteen railroads, a canal which, in the mineral and coal region of Virginia alone, will find articles of transportation as valuable as the products of a gold mine, a canal presenting the shortest route from the Northern lakes to the

sea, which is open winter as well as summer and which unites its waters with the most mag

and which unless its waters with the most mag-nificent rivers, harbor, and roadstead, on the continent? There ought to be cities on the James, the York, and the Elizabeth, as large as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and there would be if we had that faith which is as essen-

tial to the enterprises of this life as to salvation in the next; and the works with which we must

work out our temporal as well as eternal prosperity. To sit down with folded hands, and as

sume the permanent commercial supremacy of New York, is to be recreant to the high trust and rich inheritance with which the God of Na-ture has endowed us, to be unworthy of the

and cruel to those who come after us. If the Virginians of '76 had assumed the irresistible

power of Great Britain, which they had more reason to do than we have the unalterable su

periority of New York, we should be the slave to-day that men deserve to be who have no

dependence in themselves, no faith in their fu ture, and who would rather be well-fed vassals than take the chances of striking a bold blow

for liberty and independence. An enterprising man has been well defined as one who is auda-

ful works of God which are hidden in forests or gleam far down in the dark caverns of the

"the flowers that blush unseen.

not become intellectual animalcula to criticise

dance their ephemeral dance, and in whom the

meads; when we see harbors that ought to m

ror the flags of every nation, and be vocal with

the songs of mariners of every race, unruffled save by the tempest, and moving to no music but that of their own tides upon the shore, we

treasures have been brought into existence, but that men have been created who are unable to

inderstand their uses, or unwilling to turn the

From the San Francisco Times

CALIFORNIA AS IT IS.

the inducements offered by California to emi-

grants, we spoke only of the physical advan-tages which this State enjoyed over all others in the Union. Having shown that in three im-portant respects this State surpassed any other; that it had the finest climate, the most prolific

soil, and the richest mines in the world, our conclusion was that it was to be preferred above

aim to go to a caucus, but the idlers and

gamblers around the towns and camps were always ready to attend and control every cau-cus, no matter whether it was Whig, Democrasic, or Know Nothing. Hence, when election day came, the candidates on all sides were

pretty sure to be such as the gamblers and loafers approved. Hence, too, it is no wonder that there was a great deal of bad legislation.

The working people who desired good laws had neglected the caucus, and new there was

no help for them but not to vote at all, or vote for bad men. They had, too, many of them come to California intending to stay at most

but two or three years, and then leave for their former homes, and hence they cared little what the laws might be. Now, however, the people who live in California for the most rest

who live in California, for the most part, expect to live and die here. They are identified with the country, and the interests of California are their interests. Defalcations and delinquencies among site and executed with the country and the country and the country and the country are site and country and the countr

cies among city and county officials are not so

In our remarks on Monday, commenting on

may well wonder, not that such unappreci-

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN BAR BADOS.

Special correspondence of the N. Y. Times BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, Feb. 20, 1859. While the over-crowded condition of Barba dos has tended to keep her laboring population in a subservient position, a deficient system of education has done much to prevent the circueducation has done much to prevent the circu-lation of general intelligence. It would be no matter of surprise, and no ground for argu-ment for or against Emancipation, if the labor-ing classes were still as ignorant and unlettered as they were in the days of Slavery. But in spite of all obstasles, I find that, after the lapse of twenty years, they have made decided prog-ress in the social scale; and though their natural vices are often shocking to witness, they are not so abundant or so extravagant as a theorist would suppose them to be, after the re-strictions of Slavery had been suddenly re-

It is a fact, which speaks volumes, that

within the last fifteen years, in spite of the extraordinary price of land and the low rate wages, the small proprietors of Barbados, holding less than five acres, have increased from 1,100 to 3,537. All these proprietors were formerly slaves, subsequently free laborers, and finally landholders. This is certainly an evicious in his plans and vigorous in their execution, and who acts upon possibilities as if they
were probabilities. In such a plan as the
James River canal, projected by the genius of
Washington, and illuminated by the experience
which De Witt Clinton's grand success sheds
upon it Vigrinia has not sult possibilities not dence of industrious habits, and a remarkable contradiction to the prevailing idea that the negro will only work under compulsion. That idea was formed and fostered from the habits of the negro as a slave; his habits as a freeupon it, Virginia has not only possibilities, not only probabilities, but certainties, to act upon, and yet she has hitherto treated these certainties of the negro as a slave; his habits as a free-man, after they had been developed by time, are in striking contrast. I am simply stating a fact in regard to the Barbadian creole, which here, at least, will not be denied. I have con-versed on the subject with all classes and con-ditions of people, and none are more ready to admit than the planters themselves that the free laborer in Barbados is a better, more cheerful and more industrious workman than and yet she has hitherto treated these certainties as if they were impossibilities; there has been neither boldness in her conceptions nor vigor in her action; the mountain has been in labor, and there has come forth a brood of petty, mousing, local schemes, on which as much energy has been exhibited as would have given birth to a progray of girsts. cheerful, and more industrious workman, than the slave. These are the opinions of men who themselves were once violently opposed to Free-dom, and who still strive to keep the laboring to a progeny of giants.

When we think of those curious and beauticlasses in complete dependence; and they are opinions so universal, that I have sought diligently, but in vain, to hear them contradicted. ocean, we may wonder that such treasures should be lavished apparently with no useful object; but then humility suggests that it does The negro will not work with the steadiness of white man, nor can it be expected that he could, with all the disadvantages of a tropical climate against him. But from my own observations, which I purposely made as extended as possible, I can assert that the crowds of lathe rays of the Infinite Sun, in whose light they live and move and have their being. But when we see a grand production of the Creator, evidently designed for the use and advantage of the human race, neglected and forsaken; when we see noble rivers, which ought to bear rich borers, male and female, whom I frequently met in the cane-fields, were as diligent in the performance of their duties as any other class of Africans I ever saw, either in Freedom or Slavery; and actual comparisons have proved that the free laborer gets through more work in a day than ever a slave did under the old argosies to the main, rolling in solitary grand-eur through mountains of minerals and dewy

and day than ever a slave did under the old yestem.

I cannot speak as highly of the morality of he laboring population of Barbados as I can f their industry. The clergy may publish hurch and school statistics, which, I admit, his friendship and commercial intercourse, sent his friendship and commercial intercourse, and the first his friendship and commercial intercourse, sent his friendship and commercial intercourse, and the first his first his fr the laboring population of Barbados as I can of their industry. The clergy may publish church and school statistics, which, I admit, go to show that scholars and churchmen multichurch and school statistics, which, I admit, go to show that scholars and churchmen multiply. But statistics on such subjects are not of much importance, when they run counter to common everyday experience. To prove that their Sunday coat, and will listen patiently to a tedious, incomprehensible sermon, only makes the case worse. It is shown that, since emancipation, the higher crimes are less frequently committed than they were before. Crimes of violence are almost unknown; and in the streets, thanks the efficient police regulations. violence are almost unknown; and in the streets, thanks to efficient police regulations, the most perfect order is preserved. But crimes of calculation, thieving, swindling, and the minor vices, have apparently increased. I speak from prison statistics, and it must be borne in mind that over a large number, if not all, of these offences, the planter formerly had exclusive jurisdiction, and they were never known beyond the precincts of his own estate.

It is therefore unfair to make any deductions from the criminal records of the present day,

should be in point of morality and respect for Among their other vices, immorality and pro-

tunately they never came back. Others have been driven away by the pressure of public opinion, until now the proportion of law-abiding citizens so preponderates, that the thieves, blacklegs, and gamblers, are under foot. They have not the power in the Legislative councils which they once had, and better men have succeeded to the influence they once possessed.

It was only a few years ago that the political organization of all parties was influenced, to a great extent, by men unfit for society. The working people would not or could not attend to politics. The miner would not leave his imputation of unfaithfulness to the marriage vow could not be maintained; but among the laboring people, morality, not now through ignorance or compulsion, but from choice, remains at the lowest ebb. I leave the reader to draw what inference he pleases from such a state of things. I simply report facts. But it seems to me that the moral grounds of the Abolitionist for removing the restrictions of Slavery are, in Barbados at least, the very worst that could be selected. Morality has not kept pace with material progress. Making every allowance for the influence of climate, there is still no palliation for such a supera-

Observing the wide distinction that exists between the colored people of the middle and those of the laboring classes, I have no hesitation in saying that it is chiefly due to an imperfect and erroneous system of education. That education is not based, as with us, upon the broad democratic principle that it is the province of the State to see that the state of the province of the State to see that the state of the sta State possess sufficient intelligence and information to perform their duties as freemen. Education here is confined to those who have Education here is confined to those who have the means to pay for the luxury of knowledge; and though statistics show a marked progress since the date of emancipation, it is rather the progress of a class than of the whole population. Of the Daily Primary Schools in connection with the Church of England, which in Barbados is the Established Church, there were in 1834, 27, with an average of 1,574 scholars; in 1858 twenty-two years afterwards the schools

in 1858, twenty-two years afterwards, the schools had increased to 70, and the scholars to 6,180, besides the establishment of an infant school, with an average attendance of 1,140 children. The Sunday schools, which in 1834 numbered 19, with an attendance of 1,679, now number shall be no longer able to wield an influence as politicians or office-holders. The transition from the rule of bummars to the rule of the tax-payers is even now going on, and we look forward to the time when society shall be as orderly, life and property as secure, as they now are in New England, Pennsylvania, or Ohio.

A Barrey Victory.—A W.

A Barrey Victory.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:

"The Paraguay expedition turns out to have been a sort of Cleopatra regatta, after all. It was a pleasant excursion, full of excitement to the marines and old sailors, and especially so to Mr. James Bowlin, the commissioner appointed to adjust that most formidable difficulty. It has been more costly, too, than that of the Egyptian Queen, for, although there were no pearls melted in the wine of the squadron, yet the love-passages between the Paraguay Dictator, Lopez, the President of the Argentine Confederation, General Urquiza, and Commissioner Bowlin, will be found to have cost our Treasury many more thousands than the amours

contederation, designed and the mercitizens of New on of her common as it is by the Baltimore, neibe spoken of in great highways as well present allroad and the neal are completed as Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, or can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, with its heavy terminus a harbor can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, or can present hich alarm New was ahead of Philadelo, or can present hich alarm New was alarm of the settlement of this ridiculous affair. Bow hits alarm New terminus a harbor of the settlement of this ridiculous affair. Bow hits alarm New terminus a harbor of the settlement of t

amalgamation of the two races is very general, and is still progressing, marriage is rare, and would not be tolerated in English or even in Barbadian "society." It is said that the distinctions of caste are not more marked between the higher and lower orders in Barbados than they are in England, but I affirm this to be untrue. An English nobleman who marries a social inferior elevates her at once to his own rank; but a similar faux pas is never forgiven or forgotten in Barbados. The colored wife of a white finds her position an anomalous and distressing one. She has been removed from one circle, but neither her husband's influence nor her own virtues are a passport of admission into the other.

The condition of slaves the early and assisted at them; each carried thither his contribution of slaves to be sacrificed to his memory, and of merchandise to be presented to his successor. It had been proposed to facilitate Gezo's admission into the other world by the slaughter of 2,000 Africans; but, whether from the difficulty of procuring that number, or from their greatly increased value to the Spaniards, the massacre was happily limited to 800. Gezo's European agent at Whydah, as usual, displayed his magnificence on the occasion. He offered to the new sovereign a large silver salver filled with bright new dollars, and he provided for the enjoyment of his old master in the condition of slaves to be sacrificed to his memory, and of merchandise to be presented to his successor. It had been proposed to facilitate Gezo's admission into the other world by the slaughter of 2,000 Africans; but, whether from the difficulty of procuring that number, or from their greatly increased value to the Spaniards, the massacre was happily limited to 800. Gezo's European agent at Whydah, as usual, displayed his magnificence on the occasion. nor ner own virtues are a passport of admission into the other.

The condition of the colored population of Barbados demonstrates, on the whole, that they lack neither industry nor natural intelligence.

The habit of labor, after all, is an acquired one; and no man, white or black, will really work where necessity does not exist. I have watched with great interest Barbadian laborers going in reclaimed his policy to be that of his fallors.

The habit of labor, after all, is an acquired one; and no man, white or black, will really work and no man, white or black, will really work where necessity does not exist. I have watched with great interest Barbadian laborers going to work, and their light, elastic step and cheerful faces indicate the very opposite of lazy dispositions. If their moral progress falls short of what the Abolitionist would ask us to believe, it is doubtless owing as much to the want of properly-directed educational efforts as to any other cause. The masses are certainly no worse than they were under Slavery; while those who had the intelligence, industry, and energy to rise, have risen to positions of competence, independence, and wealth, which they petence, independence, and wealth, which they never could have enjoyed under any other than a free system. A class which emancipation has really ruined are spoken of somewhat content to the selves of undergoing the hardships of field labor beneath a tropical sun, they employed, before emancipation, one or two slaves, upon whose services they lived. Deprived of this species of maintenance, and having no resources of their own, they became such a burden to the community, that the Government has been of community that the Government has been of community. The community of the choicest of Havana cigars. The mounting the choicest of Havana cigars. The mounting the choicest of Havana cigars. The mounting the choicest of Havana cigars. The moun of their own, they became such a burden to the community, that the Government has been called upon to adopt some measures for their relief. But this class in Barbados is so exceedingly small, that, in discussing the question of emancipation and its results, the "poor whites" scarcely merit even a passing notice. of emancipation and its results, the 'whites' scarcely merit even a passing no hear of the destruction of Lagos, the massacre of the European soldiers and missionaries, and DEATH OF THE GREAT SLAVE KING. the complete restoration of the slave-trade in terest along the Bight of Benim.

From the Daily News.

portance, made treaties, concluded alliances, and brought himself within the vortex of Eu-

perity of Cuba and Brazil. His policy, and the wealth he derived from it, excited the

Lagos the slave trade became the business of the whole population. When Gezo suceeded to his patrimonial throne, the adjacent country was inhabited by independent communities of the Egbas, and it was on them he perpetrated

his earlier atrocities. He attacked them, burnt their towns, carried off their choicest people, and when his own violence was unsuccessful,

his intrigue introduced civil war, which com-

sionary, Bowen—perhaps the best recent authority—"the sites of eighteen desolated towns within a distance of sixty miles between Bada-

gry and Abeokuta—the legitimate result of the slave trade. The whole Yoruba country is full

of depopulated towns, some of which were even larger than Abeokuta is at present. Of all the places visited by the Landers, only Ishukki, Izbobo, Ikishi, and a few villages, remain. Ijenna was destroyed a few weeks after my ar-

In these figures there is of course not a little exaggeration; but making every allowance for imperiect statictics, the depopulation caused by Geso must have been enormous. While, however, the interior without the limits of Dahomey suffered by these slave wars

disorganization and anarchy, the towns on the coast for a season flourished. Whydah, Porto

Novo, Badagry, and Lagos, rose in population, carried on a great commerce in human flesh, were the seats of large establishments, and grew rapidly in wealth. But their ill-gotten riches and fictitious prosperity brought about

riches and fictitious prosperity brought about their own ruin; they were nests and dens of robbers, thieves, and pirates; scenes of tumult, disorder, and violence, were of constant occurrence; Badagry, which boasted of 10,000 inhabitants, was burnt down in a cut-throat affair amongst its own lawless population; the whole Bight was closely blockaded by English cruisers; and Lagos was destroyed by a British bombardment. The liberated Africans of Sierra Leone founded the town of Abeokuta, established in the interior an anti-slave-trade interest.

Leone tounged the town of Apeconia, established in the interior an anti-slave-trade interest, were encouraged by English missionaries, and supported by English assistance. This brought on Abeckuta the wrath of Gezo; again and again he attacked the new community—as often

again he attacked the new community—as often his assaults and sieges were repulsed; until at last, in 1851, the Slave King was completely routed under its mud walls, and from that time his power declined. British policy prevailed on the coast; Lagos, under the influence of our consuls, Beecroft and Campbell, (both remarkable men.) became the seat of a large

eted their ruin.
"I have counted," writes the American mis-

cupidity of his neighbors, and from Lagos the slave trade became the business

From the Daily News.

We have this morning to announce the death of a sovereign. A black, woolly-headed potentate was he, it is true, but nevertheless a notable monarch—a trained and experienced warrior—a king whose deeds resounded far and wide. He had a court, a nobility, a treasury, an army, and a policy; he had shed more blood than greater kings, and had ambitions of his own; he raised his State to external importance, made treaties, concluded alliances. The Charleston Mercury thus frankly states the probable grounds of the jury's verdict of acquittal in the case of the slaver Echo:

"It is most probable they may have been satisfied with thinking that it would be not only inconsistent, but cruel and hypocritical, for them, as members of a community where slaves are bought and sold every day, and are as much and as frequently articles of commerce as the sugar and molasses which they produce, and brought himself within the vortex of European diplomacy. In his time, too, he had thwarted, by his conduct and measures, the policy of Eugland, and incurred the displeasure of Lord Palmerston, who opposed his proceedings, threatened him with chastisement, resisted the extension of his dominions, and supto pass condemnation and a verdict of guilty of death upon men whose only crime was that nodities; and in this case not even to tresee market of nations.

"It is most probable that this was the indu-

the most probable that this was the cong ground of the verdict; and if so, every other case will be *echo* to this. Further prosecution is idle, expensive, and vain."

One W. R. Henry writes to a Galveston paper in justification of himself and his associates against the recent proclamation of General Twiggs, ordering the arrest of parties who might pass the military posts. Mr. Henry avows that there is an expedition on foot, intended to capture runaway slaves of Texas who have taken shelter in Mexico, and that he is the head of that agreeable enterprise. He says that respectable citizens of Texas have joined him, and appeals to the public to know "it it has come to this, that we are to be governed by United States bayonets?" Mr. Henry abuses "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to come to this, that we are to be governed by United States bayonets?" Mr. Henry abuses "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to come to this, that we are to be governed by the carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to come to this, that we are to be governed by the carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to come to this, that we are to be governed by the carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to come to this, that we are to be governed by the carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to come to this, that we are to be governed by the carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to come to this, that we are to be governed by the carefully attended to. General Twiggs in round terms, and even grows violent, after the following fashion:

pedition" in plain words, with the preliminary statement that "the captured negroes are to be returned to their Texan masters for a just and months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for six easonable compensation." He says:
"I will morely state to you that the intention of said expedition never was to appropriate the captured slaves to the exclusive use of the company—only those negroes that were not When a Club of subscribers has been for

METHODIST CONFERENCE ACTION ON SLA-VERY.—Report and Resolution Adopted.—The New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session at New Haven, Connecticut.

at New Haven, Connectical.

The most important of its proceedings was the disposition made of the Slavery question, on which the vote was taken by ayes and noes, and the Anti-Slavery opinions of the Conference reiterated by large majorities. The following is the report of the committee, with the vote on each resolution:

Report of the Committee on Slavery.—The

keport of the Committee on Slavery.—The opinions of the New York East Conference upon the general subject of Slavery have been fully expressed in resolutions adopted at former sessions. Your committee do not deem it necessary to formally reiterate these sentiments, but in the present state of the question when the subject of this insidious and fatal malady.—Sun, Philadelphia, Pa. in the present state of the question submit for the consideration of the Conference the follow-ing resolutions:

ing resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Conference, there is no ground for the assertion that has been extensively circulated, that the Methodist Episcopal Church is constitutionally a slaveholding church. On the contrary, it is our judgment that no man can hold his fellowman in involuntary bondage, without violating the spirit if not the very letter of our general rules.—Aves 92, noes 6.

all cavil upon the subject, we do most earnestly recommend to the next General Conference to insert the word "slaveholding" among the things forbidden by the general rules.—Ayes 79, pages 26 79, noes 26.
3. Resolved, That, in order to the accomplish-

ment of this object, energy and union are in-dispensable, and all those who desire the puriication of the church from the sin of Slavery are carnestly invited to use all proper efforts to effect the change in our general rules above referred to.—Ayes 79, noes 18, Bishops Simpson and Ames were present, assisting Bishop Janes, the presiding officer.

remarkable men,) became the seat of a large and profitable lawful commerce; roads were THE OBERLIN TRIALS. - The Ashtabula opened up into the interior; peace being es-tablished, industry took to honest courses, and from Whydah to Lagos, the commerce in palm THE OBERTIN TRIALS.—The Ashtabula Sentinel says that it is the intention of one of the defendants in the Oberlin reacue cases to apply to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a writ of halves corpus, as soon as the proper time arrives, and test the question whether the State is powerful enough to protect its citizens from the tyranny and oppression of the General Government. When every principle of law and justice is set aside by the minions of the Government, for the purpose of punishing men

from Whydah to Lagos, the commerce in palm superseded the slave trade, and increased at a rate nothing less than marvellous, and even Gezo sought, however grimly, to regain his diminished revenues by participating in it.

Gezo was, however, never converted or reconciled to legitimate commerce; he repulsed all our diplomatic advances, rejected an anti-slave treaty, denounced our cruising system, complained that we had deprived him of his revenues, and was ever on the alert to revive the traffic. Thus disposed, he at once responded to the French scheme of emigration, and gladly received at Abomi a French mission. But the French prices for negroes were too low to yield him profit; and although the slave trade was partially revived, to the serious injury of lawful commerce, he had no large operations with the French; he preferred the greater liberality of his old friends and connections, the Spanish and Portuguese dealers in men.

At last his dismal reign is over; and his death has been mourned and his funeral celebrated by the entire slave-trade interest of the coast and the

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. D. R. GOODLOE, Assistant Editor. J. G. WHITTIER, Corresponding Editor. Vol. XIII. January, 1859.

The National Era is about to enter upon its Thirteenth volume.

Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Era was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and

Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think

identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicited, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional patronage, has always been self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to retain a position gained by so much effort, and to continue to wield an influ they were going to a far country to bring in ence which, I trust, has not been exerted for evil. The coming year will be a critical one for

pass upon our soil, but to carry them to a for-eign land, to Cuba, and merely throw them into the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate th LIFE IN TEXAS.—A SLAVE CATCHER'S CARD. gether for the construction of a platform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the Era be dispensed with at such a period?

Able contributors have been secured to out

columns; and with pleasure we announce tha we have engaged as Assistant Editor, Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina, one of the

The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a careful record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most interesting speeches delivered in that body.

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Mr. Henry sets forth the objects of his "except in the case of Clubs.

one year.

To voluntary agents will also be sent, if they

company—only those negroes that were not proved away by their owners were intended to be sold. After the circulation of the documents

be sold. After the circulation of the documents relative to the expedition, it was unanimously agreed that the laws of the State should be respected in regard to runaway negroes to foreign territory."

The proclamation issued by General Twiggs, which seems to have afflicted Colonel Lockridge as badly as Mr. Henry, explicitly forbids the passage of any armed bodies beyond the frontier.

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After the circulation of the documents series. It is not necessary that the sum post office.

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The proclamation is the same post office.

The proclamatio Address G. BAILEY, Editor of the National Era, Washington, D. C.

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Circulars at book tore of Tieknor & Fields, music store of Russell & Tolman and O. Ditson, Hordenturial store of Curits & Cobb, Washington street, Boston, or by applications of the Company of the Com there are good reasons why the *Era* should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital 642 A. HARVEY, Principal.

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It was twilight without. Wwas dark and still. Herman cell. He was grateful for its and solitude. It was about eight, arched over the top, bu plastered, as he saw by the turnkey's lautern, unwarmed, and chill, like a vault in a cell has home, then, for the nex

or no charges made.
eSal Presses, Official Hand and Block Seals, Watchease Engraver, Wood Engraver, Music Puncher, Stencil
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CHAPTER XXIII-C There was no riot, however time; and some of the cro Some were appeased, if not the measure of vengeance w tained. Some, perhaps, alr from one of those revulsions mote are grove; and that distinctive Southern charact most, which some persons th ter than the best side of the ern character, as to more than perhaps they were even mov night of the two brothers, so

looking, so attached, and so Be that as it may, Herman the court-house but a few was sufficiently cleared for h ants to reach the jail-cart and he returned to his cell w except from the eyes of the li those he could not see, for the dazzling day was black to h was turned inward upon him and his Constance's great ap seemed to crowd and fill his and soul, so utterly, with spreading darkness, that no n him for anything else, exc is in mercy everywhere. In this stunned condition Tadmor over a week more. that time, the excitement age

tially renewed by a false repo no one knew how, that the le had been procured by a bri did so again upon its conclu a second answer, courteousl first, but little more than a r newing his Excellency's assufiting time, Dr. Ardeu's fath South would no doubt be ren sertion that "the fitting time and an invitation to his hous however, a very strong and " convey Herman to the penit this Edward had to be satisfi could ever have come when t Herman's chain was put of recommendation to the Wa

tentiary were given him, not of stone, but by Judge Sharper rained hard; but a crowd as departure. Edward was allestage coach with him, in co riff. The savage-looking seback on each side of the wilt diries and pistols. The libut sat for the most part tong cruel and mysterious spell wh most dumb when we have the the shortest time to say it given to Edward very long trothed and sister, contains might have been more difficu-than to write, even if there wants, of all the sick and poor to depend upon him, that he as a legacy of love to his h when he did speak, it was ch The journey was brief an huge and dismal walls which captive stood up in the dis forth, with their whited-sepulc

ened and mildewed stucco, to of the guard suddenly thrust at the window, and said, in above his station "You may be happy in a you will see no more happi You've spent your last pleasar and all that's at an end." He then withdrew, and rod was not easy to judge wheth from cruelty, or from a sort sympathy; but his speech was had spoken. Herman shivered slightly, from within the mouldy-looki men before them had breathe instantly rallying himself, brother, and said, "One wou

student of Dante, 'Lasciate ch' entrate.'\* Oh, no! Trison, if any, in the universet those words belong. The fe Ned, as I shall tell you five y The news of their coming heads a great through had on. The news of their coming had a great throng had gar their arrival. They alighted office. It was at once crowd The guard, armed with musk The overseer, with his bowie stood over Herman. His na the prison record. The harle-prison uniform was brough would have thought that it whis face flushed, and his lip the which Herman had hardly effore. He tore out his pursually of gold eagles to the "Put all this rabble out!" sa whisper, which choked in say whisper, which choked in sp men, half cowed by his expresobeyed instinctively, almost as fee.

Herman pushed the clother moment," said he, gently, bu scarcely admitted of denial, an on and clasped his brother's manly grasp. He took ou gave it to him—"Aspenwal ward nodded; his gold pencibles you! God bless you!

And it was over—that it specifies the specifies have been specified by the specifies of the specifies have been specified by the specifies of the specifies and specifies the specifies of the sp Edward, at the door, gave on shoulder, and saw his brothe and erect, as he had ever seen but undaunted, with c cuffs hanging on the wall over alouching, ruffianly-looking about him. It was enough. pot and the State as if cha

> CHAPTER XX The Penitenti "La prima notte in una prigione The Cross, if freely bor

No burden, but support to So burden, but burden and true one, Was laid the Uro-s of Market burden, bur